

SATURDAY NIGHT

VOL. 56, No. 30

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 5, 1941

TEN CENTS



BLOODIED HEADS AND PRISON TERMS WERE METED THESE NAZIS RIOTERS IN SANTIAGO, CHILE. THE STORY OF GERMANY'S SOUTH AMERICAN BID IS ON PAGE 4

THESE are momentous days. The grip of the "leaders" of aggression, upon the peoples whom they have hypnotized with tales of imagined wrongs and forecasts of easy conquests, is visibly weakening. How long it will be before it fails we cannot tell, and it would be rash in the extreme to nourish too great hopes. But the impact of the American decision, upon peoples well and reverentially aware of the inexhaustible resources of that great nation, has obviously been profound. Japan will not, we think, hurl herself into what is now obviously the imminent deadly breach. Italy has lost all spirit, and all reasonable ground for spirit, with the loss of her Empire and most of her navy. Germany is at the end of her fifth-column-aided blitzkrieg conquests; she may try another one upon Russia, but success even there will not be easy or far-reaching, and will not alter the damning fact that she has been defied, and by Yugoslavia! That cuts deep.

It is interesting to consider whether the time is not nearly ripe—timing is of the essence of the matter—for considering the proposal of Professor Gilbert Jackson, for a joint offer by the British nations and the United States, of generous and unpriced aid in the re-provisioning and restoration of the starving and ravaged lands of Europe, out of the enormous and largely undisposible surpluses of our native products, to be made available as soon as the aggressor governments are overthrown.

Hitler Thrown Off Balance

THERE was a time—and the Fuehrer must be thinking "those were the days"—when Hitler had only to choose his time and place for a lightning grab, perfect his preparations and then strike, with everything coming out just as it should. But no more. Take for instance that job of Balkan spring cleaning which Hitler had so nicely arranged for the month of March. Bulgaria was to drop into his hands like a ripe plum on March 1. Then—but that's as far as his schedule worked. His ally Italy failed to tie the Greeks to the Albanian front and the British to Cyrenaica. His former collaborator Russia decided against "playing Poland" with Turkey. The Greeks and Turks, with a concrete promise of British military support from Eden and Dill, scorned his ultimatum. A British army moved into Greece, and he couldn't lash out at it because he was held up in Yugoslavia. When he fin-

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ally secured the signature of the pusillanimous Svetkovitch Government, the valiant Serb people promptly nullified it.

That was a very great upset in Hitler's plans. It spoiled his transport arrangements, both by river and rail. It greatly enlarged the scope of the campaign, bringing in the danger of involvement with Russia, at a time not of his own choosing. Perhaps even more important, the Yugoslav defiance was an affront to his prestige, a call of the free spirit to the conquered peoples. Now, on top of all this, has come the Italian naval disaster in the Ionian Sea to speed the collapse of his only ally and perhaps prevent him from gaining another—for Japan must now reckon anew the Anglo-American naval advantage over the Axis.

New Learned Orders

THE six Canadian Guggenheim Fellowships which were announced last week, like the first batch of a year ago, place Canada under a great obligation to a very wise and discern-

ing American board of trustees. None of the selections are open to any serious criticism; and one or two of them are matter for distinct rejoicing, in that a highly disinterested body possessing great weight in the realm of pure learning has extended recognition which the Canadian academic world has been slow to extend. An inability to regard with enthusiasm the present economic structure of society is not, either in Great Britain or in the United States, a barrier to the attainment of very high academic standing. In Canada it is somewhat apt to be so; and the Guggenheim Fellowships seem likely to provide a valuable corrective.

In the Middle Ages it was the practice of the more successful marauders to close their careers by founding monasteries, richly endowed. Nobody expressed any surprise that the doctrines taught in these institutions were dissimilar to those which the marauders had exemplified during their active careers. The founder of the Guggenheim fortune was no doubt an individualist of the deepest dye; but the fortune itself is now being used to foster in-

tellectual activities which are not necessarily favorable to the more unrestrained forms of individualism. There is no harm in this apparent inconsistency; the founders themselves were too wise to impose the "dead hand" of the concepts of their class and their era on the thinking which they wished to aid after they were gone.

Where Are We Heading?

MATERIAL which will keep the sociologists busy for the next ten years is to be found in the third and latest of the Census monographs issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based on the census returns and registration statistics from 1927 to 1936. The extent to which the decline of the Canadian birth rate has been the result of conscious family limitation is strikingly revealed by some of the statistics in this publication. Thus, for example, there has been, not a decline but an increase, in the ratio of the number of births with the mother under thirty to the total number of births. In 1927 these constituted about 55 per cent of the total births; in 1936 about 58 per cent. As the total fall in the birth rate during the 10 years was about one-sixth, this means that the fall in the case of the younger mothers was much less than this figure while the fall in the case of mothers over thirty was very much greater. Even more striking is the increase in the ratio of first births to total births during the same period. In 1927 only 22.04 of total births were those of the first child; in 1936 25.40 per cent were those of the first child. There is a smaller increase also in the number of births of a second child, in proportion to total births; but after that there is a steady and increased decline for third, fourth and all succeeding births. (There is, however, a factor in this first-birth situation which will make it necessary to wait for a little while before pronouncing too conclusively as to its cause. The years 1935 and 1936, in which the number of first births was relatively high, were preceded by two years of extremely low figures in this category. The explanation is obviously the economic effect on marriage and child-bearing of the severe years of depression from 1931 on.)

There is very little reason to expect any great change in the trend of the Canadian

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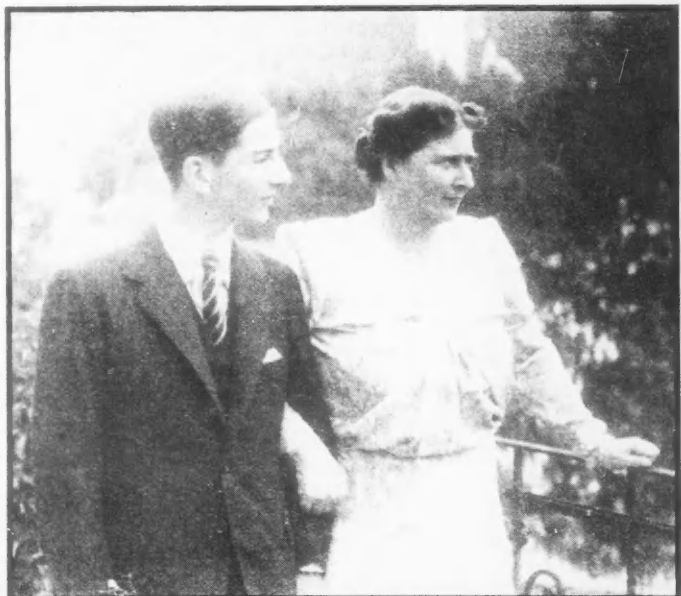
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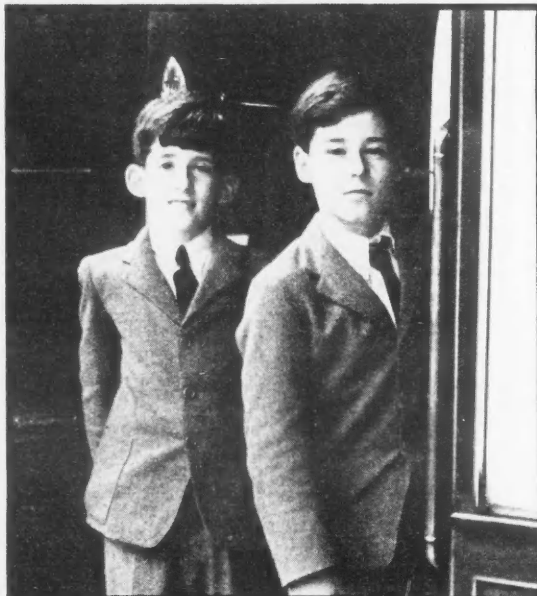
three men, of the Office of Security Administration, workers who are on defence.

10,000 arms are being prepared for shipping as head- quarters properly.

to England's Island, which was the States.



King Peter II of Yugoslavia with his mother, Queen Marie



Andrej (left) and Tomislav, Peter's brothers



Regent Prince Paul, left, chats with von Brauchitsch in Germany

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF YUGOSLAVIA

ALEXANDER of Yugoslavia was assassinated by Vlada Georgiev, a Macedonian terrorist, in Marseilles, in October, 1934, at the age of 46. Like all Karageorgevitch rulers with the exception of one—Peter I, who was insane—he died violently.

The Karageorgevitch family—the name means "Black George"—is descended from a haiduk, a bandit chieftain who freed Serbia from the Turks in 1810. But when modern Yugoslav history began in 1903, the ruler of Serbia was King Alexander Obrenovitch, who belonged to a rival dynasty. He and his Queen, Draga, were murdered by officers loyal to the Karageorgevitch family and Peter I, the present King's grandfather, ascended the throne, which he occupied until 1914.

Alexander, son of Peter I, was a tremendous worker, at once a conscientious king and a hard-fisted dictator, a sincere soldier-patriot. He had a firm belief in his country and equally firm ideas as to what was best for it. Dissension which bordered on chaos arose when large sections of his subjects fostered ideas as firm as the King's and directly opposed to his.

When Alexander was assassinated, a three-man Regency was formed: the first Regent was Prince Paul, a cousin of Alexander's; the other two were Radenko Stankovitch, who was Alexander's personal physician, and Ivan Perovitch, Governor of Croatia.

Pleasant, agreeable Prince Paul never wanted to be Regent and never really became enamored of his job. Educated at Oxford, he is, the Serbs say, "too English". But even so, his administration has been sound and conciliatory—the latter no mean feat in a hot-bed like Yugoslavia. His recent pact with Germany which split Yugoslavia wide open, and his reported arrest at the Bulgarian border are the unhappy climax of an unhappy career.

King Peter II's mother is Marie, daughter of Queen Marie of Rumania. Peter, titular ruler of some 13,510,000 Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Slavones, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Bosnians and Dalmatians, was 14 when he ascended the throne in 1934. His formal education, what little he had, he received in England. It was interrupted by the death of his father and from then on he was taught by an English tutor by the name of Parrott.

It seems that one of the least-sought jobs in the world is the kingship of a Balkan country. Peter, when his grandmother, Queen Marie, told him of his father's death, cried out, protesting that he was "too young to be a king". His enthusiasm hadn't grown.

Peter inherited something like \$10,000,000—mostly in foreign securities—from his father and that tidy sum makes him one of the richest young men in the world. His income is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,000 per day.

The outlook for this timid, lonely young King is anything but happy, for he is faced with the task of holding his heterogeneous kingdom together when part of it is violently anti-Axis and part strongly pro-Axis; of pleasing Germany without offending Britain; of calming a hot-headed Army which is itching to fight; and most important, of keeping his artificially-created, post-War country from going the way of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Yugoslavia is the rope in a tug-of-war between two powerful opponents. It is the King's job to find a way in which the rope will come out the winner.



Yugoslavia's late Dictator-King Alexander

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Conquering Russia

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. HENRY PETERSON'S cheery demonstration that Britain cannot win the war reminds me of a story which I heard when I was a child.

A man born in a small European country became a citizen of a greater nation, and, following a revolution, made himself its unchallenged tyrant.

He decided to conquer the world. Disregarding the advice of professional soldiers, he developed a technique of rapid military action, and created an army of unprecedented power. He added to these weapons the advantages gained by propaganda and a great domination over men's minds—based very largely on the custom of calling in the rulers and ambassadors of smaller states, and hypnotizing them by a process of shouting, yelling and roaring.

With no great difficulty he conquered all Europe west of Russia. He then undertook to develop this great empire as a single economic unit, and then turned to destroy Britain.

He threatened invasion, and accompanied this threat by a series of raids on British shipping—throughout the world. He won to his cause an unwise tyrant of Russia.

After a time, it became clear to him that he could not successfully invade Britain, nor destroy her naval power. He turned on his former ally of Russia, and invaded that country. The Russian army melted before him, and he marched to Moscow—practically without opposition.

After a while it dawned upon him that occupying a part of Russia is not the same as conquering that vast chaotic mass of humanity. Domestic discontent, and threatened rebellions in subject states led him to abandon his army in Russia, and to flee to his own capital. His army was wiped out in his absence.

He reconstructed his army, and again challenged Britain.

In Britain there was great fear of this man. Leading British journalists, with much knowledge of continental Europe, argued that Britain could never overcome this giant. They pointed out particularly that Britain could not invade Europe. However, finding one corner of Europe which the tyrant had not seized, Britain engaged in an invasion, and, after desperate adventures, the British Army drove the tyrant's forces before it and invaded his own land.

Encouraged by the resistance of Britain, the tyrant's former Russian ally turned against him, and enslaved populations throughout Europe rose in revolution. The tyrant's mushroom empire crumbled, and he died in exile.

If I remember correctly, my father told me that his name was Napoleon Buonaparte.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG.

(Editor's note: Mr. Armstrong's view that Mr. Peterson seeks to demonstrate "that Britain cannot win the war" is of course a matter of interpretation. We do not agree with it, and we do not think Mr. Peterson would; and apparently the Empire Club, which had Mr. Peterson as its speaker this week, does not either.)

Can't Blame Labor

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

AN ASTONISHING travesty of British history between 1918 and 1939 appears in Mr. Sweezy's article on the Conservative Party, in your issue of March 22. He states that "Great Britain's armaments were discarded and her Navy was starved for a period of twenty years," and goes on to suggest that this was due to the rise of the Labor party and to Labor Governments. Actually, Labor

was in office for only three out of the twenty years.

Mr. Sweezy commences by stating inaccurately that the Labor party "succeeded the Lloyd George Government"—whereas in fact the latter was succeeded by a purely Conservative administration under Bonar Law. This does not prevent Mr. Sweezy from describing Labor as "this new British peace-time Government" which "jointly with the United States loaned Germany vast sums of money which she used for rearmament to resume her European aggression." In fact, German rearmament did not begin until Hitler's accession to power in 1933, two years after the second Labor Government had fallen. The money to Germany was not lent by governments at all, but by private capitalists and financial institutions which did so for their own profit, and which had no sympathy whatever with Labor when in office. Furthermore, the two short Labor Governments were minority Governments, remaining in office only through the support or toleration of one of the older parties.

Finally, all the most disastrous mistakes in British foreign and domestic policy—such as the return to the Gold Standard in 1925 (which more than anything else was the cause of the great economic depression), and Mr. Baldwin's inept handling of Britain's debt to the United States—took place under Conservative or National Governments. Labor was not in power when the Disarmament Conference was held; when Sir John Simon's legal pedantry at Geneva ruined the efforts of the Stresmann administration in Germany, and played into the hands of the rising Nazi movement; when the Hoare-Laval compromise on Abyssinia was put forward; or when Britain refused to co-operate with the United States in stopping Japan's onslaught against Manchuria. It is true that some of these events occurred after Ramsay MacDonald had broken with the Labor Party and joined the Conservatives and Liberals in a National Government, but it would be indeed a distortion of history to blame Labor for actions taken when it was not in office, and indeed was in bitter opposition. Finally, was it not Lord Baldwin, who with a record majority behind him, refused to warn the British public of Germany's rearmament, or to commence imposing on the British taxpayer the sacrifices necessary to restore the balance, because, for a while, it would be bad electioneering tactics for his Government?

Toronto, Ont.

R. S. LAMBERT

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor

P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor

WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor

N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—Canada and Newfoundland, \$3.00 per year; \$5.00 for two years; \$7.00 for three years; all other parts of the British Empire, \$3.00 per year; all other countries, \$4.00 per year. Single copies 10c.

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No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not accept itself responsible for the loss or non-receipt of unsolicited contributions.

Printed and Published in Canada

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL: New Birk's Bldg.
NEW YORK: Room 512, 191 Park Ave.
E. R. MILLING - Business Manager
C. E. CROUCHER - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. FOY - Circulation Manager

Vol. 56, No. 30 Whole No. 2508

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birth rate for several decades to come, or until a new set of factors is introduced. There has been a steady decline, and a rather rapid one in the proportion of women of child-bearing age to total population. This is, in itself, an inevitable result of diminishing birth rate and increasing longevity, and will become more noticeable for some time to come. But it also obviously has a marked effect upon the birth rate for succeeding years. Even if the fertility of the available mothers continued unchanged, there would still be a further decline in the birth rate due to the diminishing proportion of women of childbearing age. The fact is that the outlook in this matter is becoming very serious. We have been relying upon immigration to fill the vacancies left by our own empty cradles; but the results of immigration are never wholly satisfactory, and even immigration is now quite likely to fail us. Social policies which will make child-bearing an economic benefit to the family itself are urgently called for. All that we have so far is a negligible exemption on the income tax.

Monthly Income Tax

WE COMMENT to the attention of the Finance Department a suggestion, proceeding from a reader whose name would carry some weight if we were at liberty to reveal it, that the collection of income tax by monthly instalments should become the recognized method of dealing with this impost. A very great number of the income-taxpayers of Canada are already spreading their obligation to the government over eight months of the current year. It will not be possible, between the end of that term and the end of the year, for them to have an exact computation of the amount that they will owe to the government on account of their 1941 income. But our correspondent suggests that so far as the personal income tax is concerned no difficulty would be caused if they were called upon to continue payment at the same rate during the remaining months of the year, these payments to be

ILIUM

Now will the red tears of lost Trojan weeping
Fall on my heart as I lie here alone,
While far below me the heroes are sleeping
With rain for their blood and dust for their bone.

Shields for a love and now wind for their
laughter,
Bright greaves for beauty and long slumber
here,

Ply us, Troy, the ones who come after—
Late for our armor and lust for our spear.

GILEAN DOUGLAS.

enabled against their ultimate assessment for the year, and if excessive to be rebated out of the earliest instalments to which the correct computation could be applied.

The habit of monthly payments is one which from every point of view it is highly desirable to encourage. For heavy taxpayers it is the only way of avoiding an embarrassingly sudden demand at the due date of the annual payment. For smaller taxpayers it is a useful incentive to thrift and simplifies the business of budgeting. It is a pity that a habit thus established for eight months should be broken at the end of that period, merely because the exact amount of next year's taxation is not known. There is perhaps something to be said "on compassionate grounds" for the omission of one month, that of December, from the collection dates; and if we grant the desirability of that omission we add an argument for the omission of one more month, to bring the number of collection months to ten and thus facilitate mathematical calculations for everybody. But less than that, no.

We hope also to live to see certain further amendments, in the interests of equity, in the method of calculating income tax. At present a man with \$10,000 of capital invested in a house in which he lives is assessed with no taxable income in respect of that investment, while a man with \$10,000 in government bonds is taxed on the annual interest. Yet the man



with the bonds, owning no house is compelled to pay rent to a house owner for the accommodation which the man who owns a house obtains without further payment. Much as we approve of owner-occupancy, in the interests of society, we do not feel that it deserves quite so large a bonus. If the right to occupy one's own house were assessed as income, which in our opinion it should be, it would naturally add to the owner's income tax at the highest rate payable on the last instalment of his income, which in the case of a very rich man may go as high as 90 per cent, and even upon \$50,000 is in excess of 56 per cent.

More U.S. Exchange

IT WILL only be realized by degrees how far the passage of the Lend-Lease Act goes towards establishing a virtual economic unity between Great Britain, Canada and the United States. There are already discussions of the possibility of restoring parity of exchange between Canada and the United States, though these, we have to admit, seem very premature so long as there is no settlement between the British and American governments regarding a permanent rate of exchange between sterling and the American dollar. Canadians would not, we think, welcome an arrangement which would tie their dollar to the American dollar while the pound sterling would be left to move up or down in terms of both currencies as the fluctuation of the war might determine.

If however a complete monetary tie-up between the three great English-speaking countries must remain a matter for future arrangement, it does seem as if a great deal might be done by more temporary arrangements between Ottawa and Washington, to improve the flow of commodities and services over the entire North American continent. One of the few great productive areas of the world in which traffic is still wholly unimpeded by the efforts or threats of any enemy. We pointed out in these columns many months ago that the United States produces a great surplus of many commodities, not of a military character, which Canada could very comfortably consume; that the export of these commodities by routes requiring the use of ocean shipping is contrary to the interests of the democracies in the war, because every possible ton of available shipping should be employed in the task of overcoming the submarine blockade; and that to cut off the Canadian land-borne market from such American producers at the same time as their sea-borne market would constitute a very grave hardship. There is no reason, other than that of the shortage of U.S. funds, why United States surpluses of fruits and some other foodstuffs cannot better be consumed in Canada than left

to rot on the ground in the State of origin; and now that credit is available in the United States for Canadian purchases of war materials, it should be possible to effect arrangements with the United States Treasury which will make the entire continent a single market so far as the problem of exchange is concerned. Tariffs are of course another matter.

But perhaps the first thing to be attended to in any such negotiations is the provision of U.S. exchange to meet the needs of Canadian travellers in the Republic. So long as American credit was not available, the practical suppression of Canadian travel in the United States was doubtless necessary. But it has unquestionably caused a great deal of hardship and resentment in those parts of the Republic which ordinarily profit most by Canadian travel. There is strong reason to believe that it also curtails the movement of American tourists into the Dominion. And, a third and most important point, it diminished very greatly the personal influence of Canadians in the United States at a time when that influence could, as it still can, be of the utmost value for the promotion of a better understanding between the English-speaking democracies.

As the Twig is Bent

THE *Varsity*, undergraduate newspaper of Toronto University, has been celebrating its sixtieth anniversary, and in the process has been looking over its files. From them it extracts the following amazing entry, which is actually a quotation taken by the *Varsity* from the *Daily Record* of Chicago University in 1896-97: "The latest welcome addition is W.L.M. King of Toronto University, who runs in the half-mile. King has been out for a couple of days. He has a long stride, and seems to have lots of endurance."

Half a world (or a bit more) rather than half a mile is now the scope of Mr. King's activities; but the general opinion about them is absolutely unchanged. He has been "out" now, in the sense of being a world figure, for a couple of decades and it must still be said of him that he has a long stride, and seems to have lots of endurance.

Another matter of historical interest appears in the account of the great student strike of 1895, concerning which it is recorded that "One of the few undergraduates not to join in the strike was Arthur Meighen." This may perhaps occasion less surprise when it is recalled that it was King who, at the tumultuous meeting in Wardell's Hall on Spadina Avenue, moved the resolution that all lectures be boycotted, the seceder being the present Lord Greenwood. Mr. Meighen has ever since been busy not joining in things promoted by Mr. King.

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."—Winston Churchill, of Britain's air defenders.

You too can help by buying War Savings Certificates regularly.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE Italians, says Signor Gayda, "desire to create no excessive illusions in view of the handicaps under which they are operating." So now it's a handicap race!

Jan Valtin, author of "Out of the Night," has been arrested. But it is rumored that the authorities are going to put him on their best cellar list.

It strikes us as ironic that just at the time when Roosevelt is being hailed as a great republican, Willkie is being hailed as a great democrat.

Now even Graziani has resigned. But what about that Italian resignation that we are all waiting for?

QUERY

I wonder why some girls will wear
A nest of finches in their hair;

Or three large carrots, or a bed
Of dahlias fastened to their head.

Why aren't they sensible like me,
Whose hat bears just one cherry tree?

JOYCE MARSHALL.

Yugoslavia, says Berlin, is on the spot. We hope it turns out to be a Greece spot.

The American government has been quick to "freeze the funds" of all nations occupied or threatened by the Nazis. They know what a fondling fellow Adolf is.

We don't know just why so many people should object to having women on juries, unless it's the need for unanimity on juries.

Hugh Dalton, minister of economic warfare, says that the blockade must be applied ruthlessly. We are under the unfortunate necessity of being ruthless amid the alien corn.

ROYAL QUANDARY

Madame Lupescu
Sat in her chair.
(Carol was there.)
"What friend would dare
Come to our rescue?"
Asked Madame Lupescu.
"Let's not be silly;
Let's go to Chile;
No Nazis there.
Have you the fare?"
I ask you?"
Said Madame Lupescu.

King Peter of Yugoslavia has not yet reached his legal majority, but he undoubtedly has a Yugoslavian one.

We hope that Adolf, that consummate demagogue, is keeping his finger on the repulse of the Balkans.

In 1916, observes the Winnipeg Free Press, an income tax was still regarded as being among the impossibles in Canada. Ah, that was a lovely war!

Who ever expected that there wouldn't be a census this year? Did you know that the Liberals have only been in power in one census year since Confederation—1901?

LINES

Written upon hearing that a physician sent in a bill of \$13,000 for attending Wendell Willkie in a throat illness during the campaign.

Is it the nightingale
That charms the grove
Breathing a haunted tale
Of by-gone love?
Is that an angel's throat
Chanting so silky?
Nay, 'tis the costlier note
Of Wendell Willkie.

Diehards may contend that March went out like a lamb, but there was a strong hint of cold storage about it.

April showers bring May flowers. They are also very repaying for June brides.

The Brand of the Swastika on South America

ALTHOUGH Germany claims to desire only a new order for Europe, with herself as head and dominant power over the rest, her tentacles spread much farther than this continent. Outside of Europe, there are more Germans in North and South America than in the rest of the world put together. And wherever you find Germans or people of German blood, there too, you will find potential Nazis, for this evil octopus pushes its poison into the four corners of the earth. By propaganda literature; short wave radio broadcasts from German stations; and, more important, by organization in the alien country itself.

For a long time Germany has looked lingeringly on the rich, scarcely developed, and poorly defended republics of South America. The Kaiser dreamed of a new German empire in Brazil, and eventually embracing all the states from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

Today, Hitler and his associates are striving for the same end, but by different and more subtle methods. He is not so foolish as to imagine he can send a German expeditionary force across the Atlantic while the British fleet is there to stop him. No, Hitler works from the inside, like a worm working its way through a piece of wood. Until it comes out

on the other side it is usually undetected. So also with the Nazis.

German influence is probably stronger in Brazil than in any other republic. For years Germany sent her settlers out there to found businesses. A large number went into the hardware and firearms trade, while others went to banking and finance, and now control vast regions of coffee plantations. During the last war these Germans were very definitely on the side of the fatherland and today the Gestapo sees to it that they are 100 per cent pro-Nazi. The organization of these alien Germans into bands or "bunds" is an excellent example of German thoroughness. Not one man, woman or child is overlooked. They are all registered at the local headquarters, and payments demanded of them each month. They must buy and read the Nazi propaganda printed locally, therefore, not subject to the scrutiny of the Customs officials.

Three years ago there was a Fascist revolt in Brazil. Outwardly it was a local affair, between Brazilian political parties. Actually, it was sponsored, supported and heavily backed by the Nazis. It was to be a test of strength. It failed. The orders came through that the time was not yet ripe, and all bunds must be consolidated preparatory to the next, perhaps final struggle. That may come this week or next year. But when it does, it will be organized down to the smallest detail. Every German, young or old, will know precisely what to do, where to go, what to say, and so on.

"An Allotted Place"

"When we succeed," says the organ of the Brazilian Central Bund, "each person will have his allotted place in the scheme of things; each German must play his or her part, even at the sacrifice of their lives. It is the finest gift we can bring to our beloved Leader."

In Patagonia a complete system for taking over control of the state was discovered last year. Everything was organized: shock troops; brown shirts; Hitler youth; and the rest. In Mexico, the Nazis are doing very well under the guise of Labor. This party is for the moment looked upon with favor in that much-changing country, and the Nazis do not care what cloak hides them so long as their ultimate purpose is served. In Mexico, Chicago racketeers are put to shame, for the local Nazi party exports two and a half million Mexican dollars from its members each year. Whether you can pay or not does not matter; the Leader says you must and you must!

In every republic in South America the Nazis are at work, burrowing underneath, unseen and often unheard until it is too late. In Chile the Germans openly boast they can overthrow the Government any time they choose. Perhaps it is just another piece of German bluff, perhaps not.

Air Lines Seized

Not only in politics do the lovers of Nazism work towards their avowed purpose: "The world at the feet of Adolf Hitler." In huge public service companies and large works Germans seek to obtain control. It is estimated that 150 German aircraft fly over South America today. Planes, for the most part owned or controlled by German firms, The Condor Line, flying from the Argentine to Chile, and the "Syndicate," operating between Guinea and the South Coast, are both such aviation companies. There were many more, but the states are realizing the grave dangers of having so many planes and flying fields in private hands, especially German, and are taking over the control themselves.

Recently the Seadta line was taken over by Colombia (it is believed at the express wish of the United States, who did not desire German planes and pilots so close to Panama.) While, despite urgent protests from Washington, Ecuador still allows Germans to control the Seadta company.

Three months ago, Culacciati, Ar-

BY C. A. PERRIER

For a long time the Germans have looked covetously on the rich Republics of South America. The dream of a new German Empire in Brazil was one of the Kaiser's fondest.

But the new German regime has gone far beyond mere day dreaming. The Third Reich has its finger in every political pie in South America; or, perhaps, judging from this article, we should say "talon" not finger.

gentine Minister of Interior, announced that his agents had found and seized a large quantity of arms, and a plan for controlling a large part of northern Argentina. They were proved to be German, and the Nazis in revenge, severely mauled two prominent Argentinians.

Under Pan-American agreements,

the United States has a big interest in the defence of South America. They have granted loans to several states, put experts on various aspects of military training, and helped to erect munition plants. But American diplomats "tear their hair" at the complacency of most South Americans. "So far away from Germany," Washington people say, "the Southern republics sit back and take things easily. And that is just playing into the hands of the Nazis."

Perhaps soon South America will wake up and take a leaf out of the northerner's notebook. It took a long time for the U.S. to wake up to the realization of imminent danger, but today we know how alive she is to Nazi propaganda. She will wield her undoubted influence in Brazil, the Argentine and elsewhere, for many of the states, now that Europe is closed to them, are almost wholly dependent on the U.S. market for the purchase of exports, and also for many necessary imports.

So it depends to a very large extent upon America as to whether the South will realize its danger.



Nazis arrested by Federal police in riots in Santiago, Chile. "In Chile the Germans openly boast that they can overthrow the government any time they choose. Perhaps it is just another piece of German bluff, perhaps not." In every Republic in South America the Nazis are at work, burrowing underneath, unseen, and often unheard until it is too late.



Integralists (Brazilian Fascists) at police headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, waiting to be questioned. "German influence is probably stronger in Brazil than in any other republic. For years Germany sent her settlers out there to found businesses. A large number went into the hardware and firearms trade . . . others went to banking and finance."



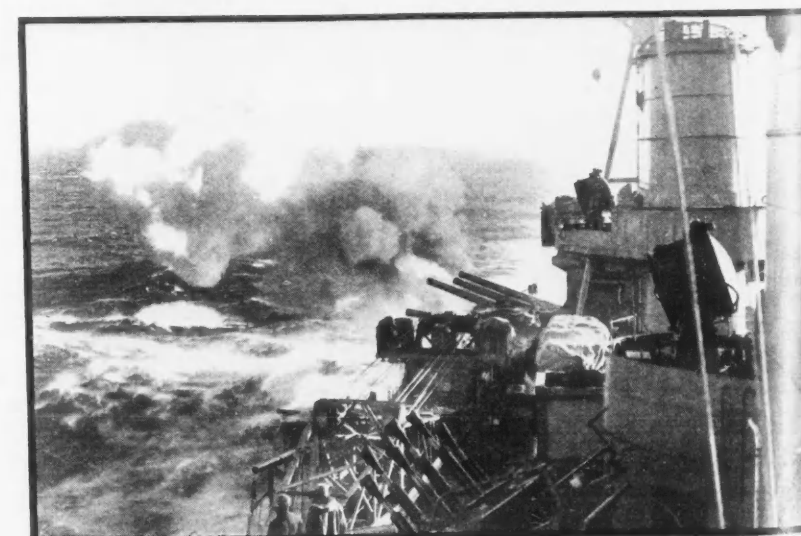
Fascists in a police wagon as they were being conducted to police headquarters for questioning in Buenos Aires, Argentina. "Three months ago Culacciati, Argentine Minister of the Interior, announced his agents had found and seized a large quantity of arms, and a plan for controlling large part of northern Argentina. They were proved to be German."



This is the type of plane which, until recently, was operated by the German-controlled Scadta Line in Colombia, South America. A short while ago the Line was taken over by the government of Colombia on, it is believed, the insistence of the United States which had no great enthusiasm for German planes and pilots so close to the vital Panama Canal.



Last week in New York, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, began serving a four-year sentence for passport fraud.



In the Mediterranean, the British fleet accounted for 5 of 11 Duce's warships, crippled 3 others so badly that they, too, may have sunk.



In Ethiopia, forces of the Emperor Haile Selassie, whom the British call "Highly Satisfactory," aided in the drive on the capital Addis Ababa.

A "Normal" Week Passes in Pictorial Review



Strikes tie up United States arms plants



Unoccupied France rallies behind Marshal Pétain



Goering, Messerschmitt study plane designs

LOOKING through the pages of last week's newspapers in an attempt to find a current news event worthy of having a page of pictures hung on it, SATURDAY NIGHT was impressed, even astounded, by what passes for a "normal" week in these turbulent times.

As the United States rolled up its sleeves and prepared to become the "arsenal of democracy" in fact as well as name, it was faced with a great and festering problem: labor disputes, many of which were tying up the country's important munitions and plane factories. Fully aware of the importance of keeping peace in the scrappy United States industrial family, President Roosevelt appointed a National Defense Mediation Board comprised of four businessmen, four laborers and three representatives of "the public". But he put no teeth in his Board, a fact which critics were quick to point out with predictions of failure.

In the rump of the French nation which is still ruled nominally by a Frenchman, Marshal Pétain seemed to be commanding new respect from his countrymen who turned out to acclaim him in thousands as he went on an inspection tour of Unoccupied France.

One bit of direct war news was that Germany had extended the Luftwaffe's reach with new long range bombers, that new fighters were expected.

In Mexico City, students of the National University clashed with the police as they rioted in protest against a mutual defence pact between Mexico and the U.S. which will be signed soon.

In the Argentine millions of bushels of wheat rotted for lack of a market; much of it could not be properly stored but stood piled in sacks at the mercy of rats and the weather. In Europe, millions semi-starved.

After seven years and seven months, the first generators of Grand Coulee Dam, Washington, went into operation. The biggest structure ever made by man, the Dam towers 550 feet above the Columbia River, is three-quarters of a mile wide and will create a lake 151 miles long to the Canadian border.

And buried back in the backyard pages of the metropolitan dailies was news which would have monopolized the front pages in normal times. For with no apparent effort, a huge Consolidated bomber on delivery to the R.A.F. from the United States, made the Atlantic Ocean look like a moat when it flew across it in 7½ hours.



Mexican students riot against pro-U.S. trend



Millions of bushels of Argentine's wheat rot for lack of a European market



. . . . while Europe's millions starve. This is a mid-winter food line in Oslo, Norway

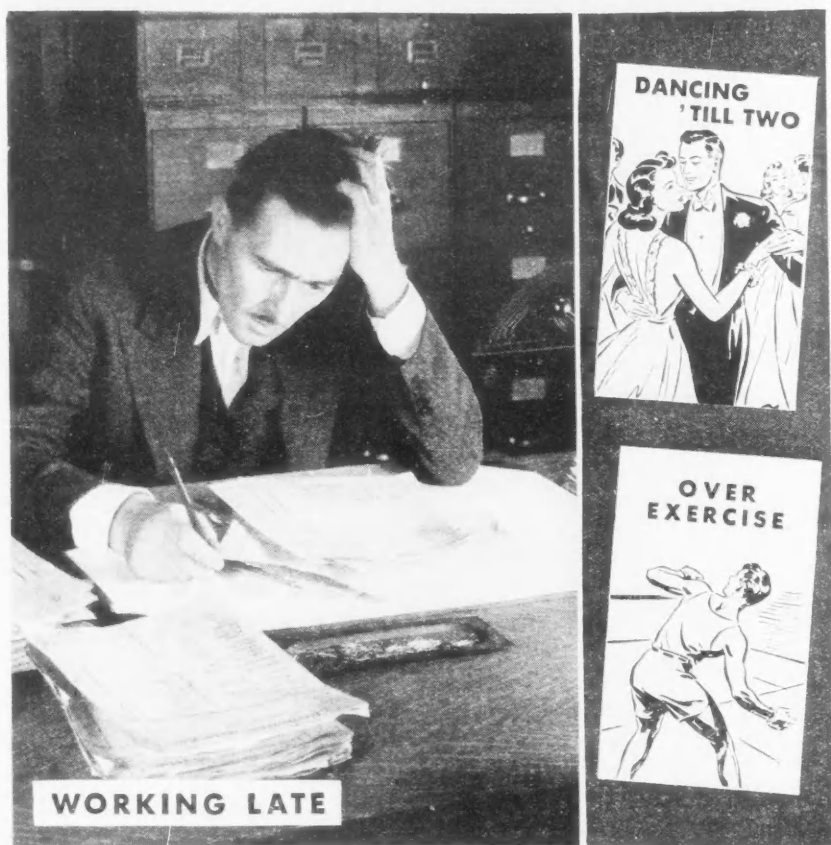


Grand Coulee Dam, Washington, man's largest structure, begins operations



A Consolidated bomber, made for the U.S. Navy and turned over to Britain, spans the Atlantic in 7½ hours

OVER-EXERCISE, OVERWORK, CAN GIVE "FATIGUE DEPRESSION" YOU



WORKING LATE

The next day's upset condition — the dull, listless feeling known as "Fatigue Depression" is quickly counteracted by speedy Sal Hepatica

WHEN you work or play harder than usual, you're pretty sure to feel out-of-kilter the next day. Your system is upset, gastric acidity is increased—you feel head-achy, sickish, listless. And you go on feeling this way until you rest up.

But you need not suffer this "Fatigue Depression" all the next day! Until you get the rest you need, rely on speedy Sal Hepatica to help you be your normal self! Two teaspoonfuls in a glass of water when you get up in the morning or before you go to bed, helps you to beat "Fatigue Depres-

sion" and stay alive, alert and energetic all day long. Because Sal Hepatica quickly, but gently, clears wastes from your body, counteracts excess gastric acidity, helps set your system right again.

Always have a bottle of Sal Hepatica in the house and the next time you work overtime, get too much exercise or stay up late, avoid the next day's "Fatigue Depression" with speedy Sal Hepatica!

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Why Russia Is Next Victim

BY HENRY PETERSON

Hitler will attack Russia before he tries to invade Britain, Mr. Peterson told us last week, because victory in Russia would give him enormously increased resources for the fight with Britain, and because if he did not, Russia would attack him as soon as he became embarrassed by shortage of oil.

While the Lend-Lease Act is the potent long-term reason why Hitler must knock out Russia now, Mr. Peterson here points to "characteristic signs of Hitlerian strategy" indicating that the coming German drive will be to the East.

WHAT signs can be discerned at the present time that suggest an early attack by Hitler upon Russia? In my opinion all the signs of a characteristic Hitlerian effort to prepare for such an attack while at the same time giving the appearance of striking in a totally different direction are present.

One after another the Nazi military journals and popular newspapers are coming out with the same story—that Hitler will not make Ludendorff's mistake, he will not disperse his forces, he will mass them all for a knockout blow against England. The truth is that half his forces are already facing East; but the threat of invasion keeps a great deal of the British Home Fleet from much-needed convoy work. Again, there is much ostentation about the preparations for an invasion expedition from Norway. The truth is that this is just as useful a preparation for crossing the great rivers of Russia as for invasion of Britain, helping as it does to get masses of his landlubber troops accustomed to the water element. Third, there is the building of a second line of defence in Poland as far back as the old German frontier. This will be a safeguard for his left flank in a drive into the Ukraine by the quickest way via Rumania. Fourth, there is the shifting of weight of his divisions in Rumania towards Bulgaria. This enables him to fortify the Bulgarian passes looking south, and the divisions can be thrown the other way in a night. Fifth, there is the calling up of a million Rumanian soldiers "to hand Moldavia over to the Russians to save German face," which simply does not make sense unless it is really the first overt sign of a move against Russia; nor does it make sense that he will trust the Rumanian army to guard his rear while he attacks the Dardanelles. Sixth, he is deceiving Mussolini into believing that a big coup is coming in the Mediterranean, by bringing pressure on France to join in against Britain. There is no better way to deceive one's enemies than to deceive one's allies also; Hitler's Vichy threats are only a smokescreen, and he wants no possibility of big fighting in the West. Seventh, he is playing the same game with Japan, deceiving that country into making its southern drive, partly to tie up as much British strength as possible, but still more because everyone will believe that if he intended to attack Russia he would get Japan to assault her simultaneously in the Far East, whereas the truth is that he does not need Japanese help against Russia. Hitler's divisions could get to the Caucasus long before Russia's Far Eastern army could get there from the other end of Siberia; and the commander of this Russian army would not even make the attempt. He would not care if Stalin were defeated in European Russia, for he would almost certainly be able to set up a kingdom of his own in his own territory, and if he abandoned that territory to aid Stalin the Japanese would immediately walk in.)

Entry of the U.S.

On this point about Japan, it is true that a southward drive by that country would bring the United States into belligerent activity; but even that is no loss to Hitler, for if the United States is making war in the Pacific it will have less power to aid Britain, and Hitler's sabotage of American industry may become

more effective with war once declared.

The Lend-Lease Act is the potent long-term reason why Hitler must knock out Russia now. America is committed to his destruction, and the American people do not go back on their word when roused for a crusade. The side they are on cannot lose; it must, in fact, win. Stalin has been waiting for eighteen months for this salvation of Russia. So he has made up his mind—and Hitler knows it, yet he would like to wait for his attack on Germany until Britain is strong enough to throw an army across the Channel so that he might not be left carrying the baby against the bigger half of the German army.

Stalin's caution, this visionless and unrealistic safety-first—is what Hitler is building his strategy on. So he will attack first. Not only because Russia is weaker than Britain, but she has a thousand miles of frontier at his back. America's actual entry into the war as a belligerent—for which he must allow will start a very typhoon of rebellion in the occupied areas. He must have the Russian army out of the way before that storm breaks, or at least can gather strength, backed, as it will be, not only by Churchillian eloquence but by Churchillian audacity.

Hitler's Peace Offers

The conquest of Russia is necessary not only for military and economic reasons, for a powerful psychological reason as well. Master of the European continent, Hitler will offer peace, wearing a halo on his head. He has smashed this foul thing Communism, which he has always hated, yet had to bide his time, but now, who can doubt his sincerity, his vision, his contribution to civilization? And so on. He believes a peace offer then will weaken the war determination of British and American industrialists and the propertied classes, and bring deep divisions between Capital and Labor.

Most of Big Business will, of course, fall for his tempting offers of "order" (again, in plain English) under his new "historically inevitable and just" economic order. Having so far conquered by first filling his victims with the fear of the pure bogey of Communism and so dividing them, he hopes now to divide them by smashing Communism. Let the rich and class-conscious democracies of Britain and America be on guard against this mighty danger. In them are millions of Colonel Blimps in positions of leadership. A moral rot may set in. So cleverly has Hitler made his victims hang on separately, that when Russia falls, serious though it will be for them, half his enemies will exclaim: "Serves them damned well right, the dirty Bolsheviks!"

Hitler will smash Communism only because he has no more use for this bogey, this dead thing which died at the hands of Lenin himself when he came into power twenty-three years ago, because it did not work. Listen, dear Colonel Blimps! Communism is not a form of government; it is merely a weapon of revolution. And this weapon the masses will, nay, can, only use in a defeated country with an aristocracy as brutal and rotten as was the Tsarist aristocracy.

Defeat and brutal physical repression must be the father and mother of this evil thing. It cannot be born without this hideous marriage. Well, then, fight until victory comes and

don't consider yourself superior to any of your fellow countrymen. Grow up at last, and stop burying your head under the pillow when Hitler shakes a dead thing at you again.

Hitler is not thinking in terms of a short war. He is planning the permanent military and economic occupation of the whole of Europe by enslaving it to prepare his attack on America. If necessary, he will starve every non-German except his economic slaves, believing that he will have no trouble with the dwindling skin and bone surplus. Then on to America!

Oil is the Answer

Have Churchill and Roosevelt no answer to this grandiose threat, seemingly so alarming? Indeed they have. Oil—if the Turks be true, the

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lieve they will be true. Their army is only a few hours from Batum where the pipe line ends. It could sweep Nazi forces and Fifth Columnists out of the whole of the Caucasus oil system and also secure itself against any German attack from conquered Russia by seizing its mighty passes. Yet denying Hitler the Batum-Baku system would not deprive him of all Russian oil, for there are those vast new fields north of the Caspian Sea. But these too can be sabotaged before the Panzer divisions arrive, if the Allies are not caught napping. Involving no capitalist interests they could be more rationally dealt with than were the Rumanian wells before the German arrival there last winter.

Still Rumanian oil must remain the chief object of Allied attack. It is the main Axis source. Wells themselves cannot easily be bombed, but the three refineries in Rumania can be bombed, and so can the oil on its way to Germany by rail, road and

river—bridges, trucks and barges are good targets for bombers. This danger to his main oil supply is the very kernel of Hitler's coming attack on Russia. He also has a growing eye on the history books—to make himself the greatest European conqueror of all time. He must croon himself to sleep on this thought. It is the conqueror's disease. It is an immensely important factor, for he can be very persuasive and none of his generals now dare dispute his vision after dissuading him from taking his only chance—poor though it was—of winning the war last year by invading England straight after Dunkirk.

But what of the Balkans? With Turkey fighting, Churchill will send small units of the British Navy through the Dardanelles, though through a hail of German bombs, to make sure of the destruction of Batum. He will not land in Salonika, though regretfully leaving it to its fate for the time being, because it

cannot be held. The Turks will certainly not want to leave their fortified lines in Thrace and string out their forces with the prospect of facing an unlimited number of German divisions. But Churchill will stay in Crete and Lemnos, and he will occupy the Isthmus of Corinth, which being all but an island is an ideal defensive base for sea power and is a good air base for offensive action against the Balkans, besides being a safe haven for the Greek army if it had to retreat.

Suez Canal is Safe

On the other hand, if the Turks do not fight and tamely allow the German army to go through to attack the Suez Canal, Wavell's problem will still not be too formidable. The communications from Germany to the Suez Canal, be it repeated, measure 3,000 miles by road, which means that Hitler will never be able to send an army strong enough to overwhelm him. The Iran-Iraq oil wells, be it repeated too, can easily be destroyed in time. In a word, there is no profit for Hitler going through Turkey, so he will leave her severely alone.

Lastly, what of the main theatre? Russia conquered, Hitler will be able to concentrate on the strangulation of Britain, if she does not accept his peace terms. All peace terms will, of course, be rejected, yet a total submarine and air attack on Britain's life lines is a most grave matter. Together with the blasting of war industry, it will decrease Britain's capacity to take the offensive on the Continent in 1942. It could even bring surrender by starvation and lack of defensive power.

Therefore, I believe, America will come into the war as a belligerent, for she cannot afford to allow her first line of defence, Britain, to fall. Churchill's job will then be to hold Britain with the minimum of military forces in order to open up a new front to use up German oil, and that means the Balkans, which can be maintained from America and the whole British Empire with little danger from submarines. Hence the need to hold the Isthmus of Corinth now.

American prestige has always been very high in the Balkans more than that, belief in American invincibility is an act of faith there. American divisions and all available from Britain, Australia and Canada, from New Zealand, South Africa and India will be thrown in to lead a Balkan crusade side by side with the Turks—an invincible array indeed.

Mastery of the Air

Giving and taking the whole over British and German skies, the R.A.F. will await the day when American and Empire aircraft production and trained crews will secure its mastery of the air. When that happens—and only then—will Churchill throw an army from Britain across the Channel. When will that be? With the acquisition of thousands of serviceable Russian planes to the German air force, not before the autumn of 1942, unless Germany runs short of oil, I believe she will by the

autumn of this year, even though she may have conquered Russia, if a big Balkan front is opened up this spring.

But if Germany can meet her oil requirements this year, she will be well off next year, for she would then have many of the Russian wells producing. What then would be the democratic answer? Still the same—attack her oil supplies and wipe her air force from the sky.

But can Britain maintain her life lines even in 1941? America, once in the war, will occupy the vital Irish ports; several thousands of her trained pilots will be over British skies inside of a couple of months;

several dozen warships will join in convoy work; several million tons of her shipping will be added to the British tonnage to keep stomachs of humans and machines going; and no Hitlerian cleverness will stand up to the resurgence of spirit that America's entry will bring.

Yes, but will America come in? She will be proud to endure the blood and sweat and toil and tears to help obliterate this evil thing from the face of the fair earth. That will be the answer of the American people to Hitler's cunning offers to Big Business, proclaiming himself the white-headed boy who smashed Communism.

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE



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● The first words ever spoken over a long distance telephone were Shakespeare's famous lines: "To be, or not to be". The speaker was in Brantford, the listener in Paris, Ont., eight miles away. It was only a one-way talk but it was the most astonishing feat the telephone had yet performed. Even the tone of the speaker's voice was faithfully reproduced. That day, in Bell's own words: "Articulate speech was, for the first time, transmitted and received between places separated by miles of space." Today, the Dominion-wide circuits of the Trans-Canada Telephone System provide un failing two-way connections half-way, or all the way, across the continent.



TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

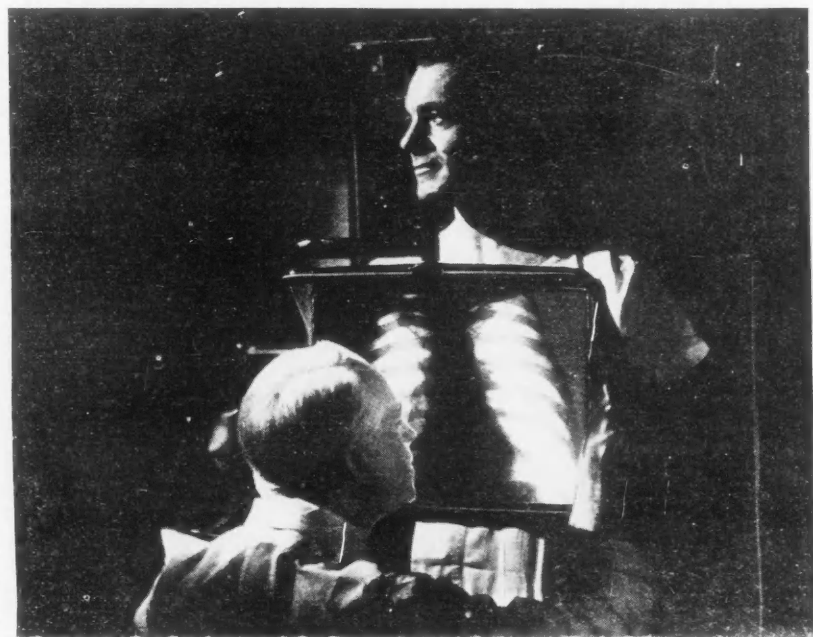
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Admiral Sir Percy Noble, whose recent appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the western approaches to Britain makes him England's leader in the vital Battle of the Atlantic Ocean.

What every family should know

about Tuberculosis



Doctors make effective use of the fluoroscope and the X-ray film in fighting tuberculosis.

THE CANADIAN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION is sounding its slogan this year: "Tuberculosis must go!"

Authorities experienced in campaigning against the disease believe that this is not simply an enthusiastic dream. For medical science today knows how to control tuberculosis. And the disease is definitely on the run wherever a systematic and vigorous fight has been waged against it.

An example of one such fight is Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's experience with its own family of employees.

In its campaign to stamp out tuberculosis, the Company has recognized the value of two basic activities that every family can practice:

1. Looking for tuberculosis among apparently healthy people.
2. Discovering tuberculosis in early stages when its cure is easiest.

As a routine part of the physical examination of its employees, the Company makes regular use of the fluoroscope and the X-ray film in checking up on lungs.

As a result of this program, tuberculosis among Metropolitan Life employees has been virtually eliminated. And nearly all the few cases that do occur are detected in the earliest stage—when cure can be quickest and most certain.

In this story of our family, there is a lesson for every family.

Tuberculosis must be searched for. When it is—by skilled doctors, aided by X-rays and other modern techniques—unsuspected cases are discovered. And when enough of these cases are found early, tuberculosis is conquered—eliminated as a major menace to those we love.

We should look for tuberculosis first among those most likely to be susceptible to the disease. Such as:

Boys and girls, in their late teens; young adults, particularly young mothers; workers exposed to dangerous industrial dusts; all people, regardless of age, who have been in contact with an active case of tuberculosis, especially within their own families.

There are seldom any signs or symptoms when the disease begins. It is then that tuberculosis can be "seen" by the X-ray, the most accurate diagnostic tool available—long before it can be "heard" by the stethoscope, detected in sputum, or felt by the victim. It is then that the disease can be most effectively treated and its spread prevented.

To help you protect your family against tuberculosis wherever you may live, Metropolitan offers a helpful free booklet, "Tuberculosis". Address Booklet Dept. 4-14, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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These are nerve-wracking days . . . when it's important that you keep up to par. If you're tired, on edge, it may be you're not getting enough Vitamin B₁ from your food. If so, try eating Fleischmann's fresh Yeast. It is one of the richest natural storehouses of Vitamin B₁, and all the B Complex Vitamins. Eat one cake first thing in the morning, and one cake ½ hour before supper to help you keep up normal vitality. Start today.

YOU CAN TRUST Fleischmann's Yeast to give delicious, smooth-textured bread every time you bake. If you bake bread at home use this fresh yeast that has been Canada's favorite for 70 years! At your grocer's.

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"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." — Churchill

The price of freedom comes high . . . in lives, in personal sacrifice, in hard cold dollars. Millions are needed **now** . . . to feed, clothe and equip the men who guard the citadel of freedom.

At this fateful hour it is the plain duty of every working Canadian to **SAVE**, that Canada may play her part worthily in this struggle for freedom and human decency.

Invest in War Savings Certificates regularly.

Build up your savings **Now** . . . keep at it. Save for Victory.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

WAR SAVINGS PLEDGE FORMS AVAILABLE AT ALL BRANCHES

The Evil of Campaign Funds

BY W. J. McCLOSKEY

Present methods of obtaining campaign funds for conducting an election are nothing more than a hijacking of industry says Mr. McCloskey. And you, Mr. Citizen, pay for it, for eventually the money comes out of your pocket.

It would be no great trick to eliminate the evil of campaign funds. Industry would applaud loudly, politicians would then all be on an even footing, and, best of all, our representatives could take their places in electoral halls with an easy knowledge of honors fairly and cleanly won.

association of which you had no knowledge whatever. As a member you would be protected against all hazards, but the fee would be stiff. You demurred about joining, likely because there was an air of mystery about it all. This decision proved costly as, in a few hours or days, your premises were wrecked by a bomb or a fire.

Then there was another visit from the stranger. He recalled his earlier visit, the results subsequent to it, and trusted you had gained some common sense. You had, and he was thereupon rewarded with an application for membership in The Fruit & Vegetable Dealers' Association (Protective Branch). Thenceforth there were no accidents, but each month there was the expensive matter of fees to be paid.

A Boogie Woogie Phantom

There is little evidence that industrial blackjacking of this kind has ever been attempted in Canada. But we do condone a system somewhat akin to it. And it is almost accepted as part of our legitimate national affairs. It is maintained by people and organizations that should be the last to support its evil. The various political groups constitute the body-guard, making a travesty of their ethical purposes in gaining and maintaining office by questionable methods. Were you to get a hearing in any of our halls of government and should openly accuse the members of being agents of a protective association (the bad kind), your fate would be certain. Such an accusation would be hailed as a boogie woogie phantom.

Notwithstanding this, the Phantom gets around and does things in a business-like way. Its shadows cast themselves over the desks of many important people. The objective is dollar bills in large denominations, cheques payable to Cash and, not infrequently, bearer bonds. Dominion of Canada preferred. Well, let us not dally with phantoms and shadows. Let us examine Campaign Funds, for example. There is agreement that such things exist, though few can prove it. Again, Political Parties are not mythical. And then we have Elections, those rousing affairs that make campaign funds so necessary.

Brisk Racketeering

The formal methods of conducting elections in Canada are as good as can be found anywhere, but the manner in which elections are sometimes won is frequently bad. We shall ignore the large sums that are legally appropriated to set up election machinery and to pay regular officials. But other large sums are required for brisk electioneering, and it is with the origin of these that we are now concerned. No one is likely to volunteer much information, though there have been cases when judicial inquiry has forced grudging illumination.

"What has all this to do with me?" says plain Bill Smith, "I have never been asked to contribute to a campaign fund." That is a fair statement, no doubt. However, the solicitor for party funds rarely calls on

average people. But he does call on the executives of large corporations who are then between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea. The devil is the solicitor who gets inside the president's office, winks brazenly and makes motions to the large bag he always carries. The sea is not really blue. It is rough and black, and tariff and taxation wrecks, cancelled contracts, leases and other gifts of the public domain can be the abandoned flotsam on its cold waves. Hence, presidents are not stupid. Business must survive. So, they pay the shot just as our vegetable dealer did to his protective association, and fear is eliminated.

This is where you, plain Bill Smith, re-enter the scene. Your contribution to campaign funds is assured. Your needs in clothes, tea, sugar, flour, tobacco, nasty whiskey or power to light your home usually involve a profit to the enterprise concerned. The "fee" to a campaign fund, or more properly, party fund, eats into this profit. The price of your needs embraces the deficiency. The amount is admittedly trivial in your case, but it is there and safely hidden away.

A Sad Commentary

We are, by inclination and practice, a law-abiding people. We are enlightened, progressive and free. Our institutions of banking, commerce and education are famous the world over. We are more than blessed with natural resources, the envy of nations but likewise a boon to politicians within our borders. These assets are not easy to acquire except in the most formal manner and with every safeguard for the nation's interest. Granted ownership or rights, there is, of course, the matter of attending to the party fund, but neither you nor I can prove a penny of it. And no one seems to worry much about these high links that have been going on for decades, least of all our elected representatives who, as politicians, are the actual high jinkers themselves. This is a sad commentary on an intelligent people, and sooner or later chickens must come home to roost.

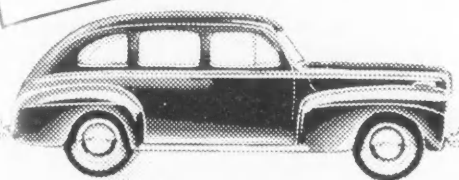
What, then, about this prize ghost in our political cupboard? We hear its bones rattled occasionally by a disgruntled candidate or a defeated party, but it is seldom haled into the light. An open view would scare too many people, both winners and losers. A few years ago one such ghost sabotaged a large power company, destroyed the slumbers of a senate and captured the front pages of our newspapers for months. It also had a Royal Commission working for it at considerable expense to John Canuck. Then it went back to its cupboard and we have not seen a live ghost on the loose since that time.

Dangerous Business

It is obvious, then, that campaign funds of the specious kind are dangerous to party and nation alike. They are not a necessary evil in any reckoning. Recent European history demonstrates that debased politics lead to national disintegration. Cupidity of party or person is the frequent cause of such debasement. Our own smoothly running forms of representative government, essentially based on political parties, charge our sense of ownership and democratic pride. We should not admit evil because there is so much good. Political prestige by virtual confiscation of the funds of industry is dangerous business. It would be no trick to outlaw the whole stupid thing. Industry would applaud loudly, politicians would all be on an equal footing, and, best of all, our representatives could take their places in electoral halls with an easy knowledge of honors fairly and cleanly won.

"We must not make a scarecrow of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey. And let it keep one shape, till custom make it Their perch, and not their terror."

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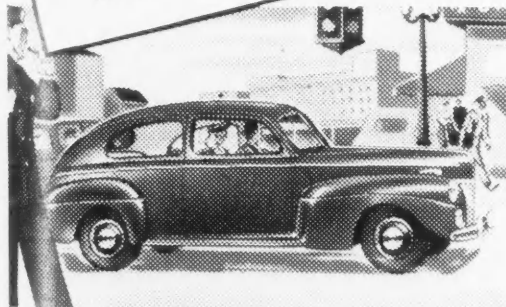
A new and larger Ford with a completely new and larger body. Wheelbase and springbase have been increased. Body extends over running-boards to give exceptional width.

INCREASED SEAT WIDTH



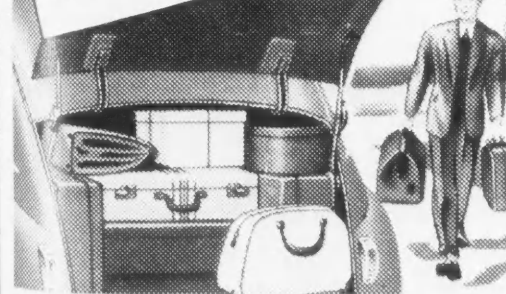
Seating width has been increased as much as seven inches. Ample room for three people to sit in comfort, front and rear. More leg-room, head-room. Extra wide doors.

NEW FLASHING BEAUTY



The new Ford is a great, racy, costly looking car with larger, more massive body. Brighter, handsomer interior treatment and a new richness in fittings and upholstery.

SPACIOUS LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT

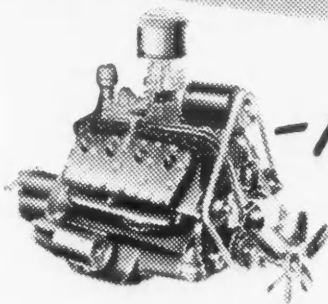
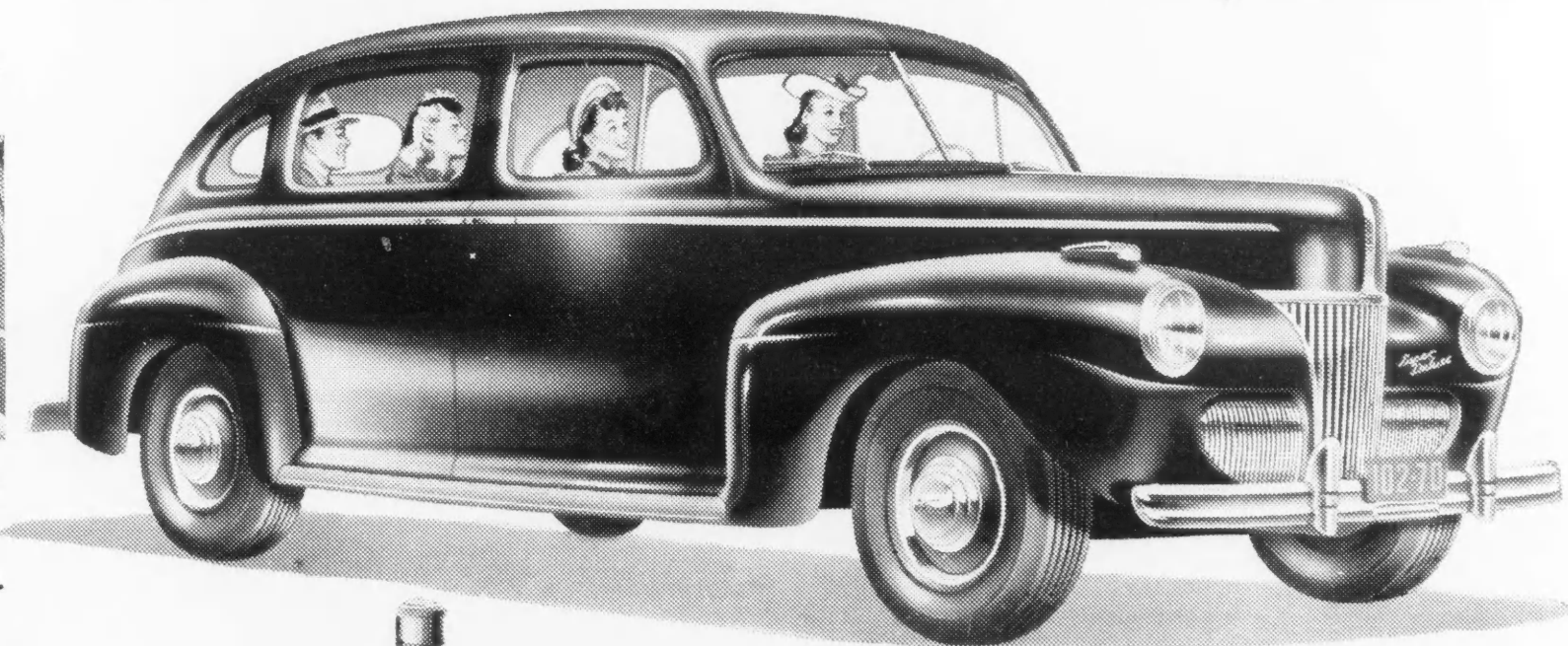


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proved hydraulic shock absorbers and ride stabilizer, you simply float along.

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DRIVE A **FORD V-8**

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

That General McNaughton Memorandum

BY POLITICUS

A FORTNIGHT ago a number of newspapermen toured three aircraft plants in the Montreal district. It was an interesting trip although there were no technical experts amongst the invitees. It was impressive from one point of view: it was good to see people working at turning out planes. It was interesting because it was made clear that Canada had decided not to make airplane engines. It was interesting because it is well to see the factories that work on the planes that one writes about.

The three plants seen were Noorduyn Aviation, Canadian Vickers

and Fairchild Aircraft. From the Parliamentary Press Gallery there were representatives from the Vancouver Province, Winnipeg Free Press, Toronto Star, Windsor Star, Toronto Globe and Mail, Canadian Press, British United Press, As-

sociated Press and SATURDAY NIGHT. In addition there were local representatives of the Montreal Gazette, Montreal Star, Financial Post and a visiting newspaperman from the New York Herald-Tribune.

During the trip at the Noorduyn plant Politicus, who doesn't know a jig from a banana split, asked one of the senior executives if their difficulties in getting postponement from the thirty-day training for their key men were cleared up with the new regulations for the four months' training plan. The official blew up. The blank blanks were taking men who had been highly trained. They could not be replaced without great injury to the plants. If the newspapermen wanted to do a real service to the aviation industry, to industry in general, to the war effort, they could do no better than to bring the matter to the public's attention. Maybe it would be cleared up, the so and so's!

That opinion was backed by an even more senior official of the Noorduyn people. In fact he begged the newspapermen to write about the great difficulty in getting postponements and gave instances.

Getting Cold Feet

Later that day at least three senior officials of the Vickers outfit asked that the story be written for the sake of everybody concerned. It not only was a hardship to Vickers and Noorduyn but to all aircraft plants. Fairchild was not asked of their difficulties in getting postponements.

The next publication date for the dailies was on Monday. Most of the newspapermen mentioned the difficulties the aircraft industry was having in getting postponements for sorely needed men. Action came quickly. A question was asked in the House of Commons. That night Layton Ralston, who was for the day acting minister of national war services in the absence of Jimmie Gardiner, read a telegram from Fairchild saying they were "completely satisfied". An old letter was read from Vickers. They too were satisfied. And Noorduyn, the loudest squealer of all, hedged the next day. And then the Noorduyn president told one of the senior officials in the War Services department he was "misquoted". Actually none of the newspapermen "quoted" any of the executives in the matter.

That story is being told for one reason. It gives better than anything else a picture of the type of some of the aircraft officials. Screaming, hollering and shouting for something. Then when people go out on the limb for them they say it off. The speed at which they can develop discoloration of the backbone is uncanny. What they said about the difficulty of getting postponements is true. But the only time they do stand up for anything is when they want more and more contracts when they have far more than they can handle now.

Reserved Occupations

The aircraft industry in Canada is very new. Some of the men heading sections of the industry are promoters, not industrialists. It is no wonder that Ralph Bell, director of Aircraft Production in the Munitions and Supply department, is often pretty hot under the collar. Anyone would be who had to work with people whose courage in public matters makes a new-born mouse look like a wildcat.

But there is a real case for the industry in this matter of postponements. It works for all industry occupied in war work. To get a really effective war effort the matter must go further than that. There must be exemptions.

It is so obvious it is almost childish to repeat. This war is being fought on every possible front, in the field, in the air, on the sea, in the plants and amongst the home population who only go to work and pay taxes. Without arms no army can fight. Without industry there can be no weapons of war. Many highly skilled technicians are of more use to Britain in the war in their laboratory at the universities, at National Research, at the gun and plane plants, than they could be in the armed services.

It is for that reason that in Britain a man who is in a "reserved occupation" is not asked to apply for an exemption from military service. He will not be allowed to enlist and he certainly will not be drafted. It is a sensible and reasonable way of doing things. For as Churchill has said: "The front line runs right through the factories."

For reasons of effectiveness in the war Britain has compulsory selective national service. For reasons of effectiveness in the war there is a small but thick book issued by the Ministry of Labor in Great Britain called "Schedule of Reserved Occupations".

In Part 1, there are three paragraphs of "Explanatory Notes". Here they are.

"1. The purpose of the Schedule of Reserved Occupations is to ensure that workpeople possessing skill or experience that is required for the maintenance of necessary production or essential services are not accepted for service in H.M. Forces nor for whole time service in the Civil Defence Services.

"2. The Schedule includes some

occupations which may not at first sight be felt to be important in war time. These have been included because the workpeople concerned possess skill or experience which may be urgently needed upon essential work.

"3. The Schedule is compiled on an occupational basis and is applicable to any person, irrespective of the industry in which he is engaged, who follows, as his primary occupation, an occupation named in the Schedule, whether he is an employer, a director or an employee or is working on his own account."

That is quoted from the latest copy available, the May 1940 revision.

Canada Very Different

The new Canadian regulations for the four months' training, National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits), the 1941 Consolidation, put it up to the man himself to apply for postponement of training. And you, not exemption. Section 10 of the Consolidation says: "No application for a postponement order may be made otherwise than in writing, by the man called out, to the Divisional Registrar who issued the

MOTHERS AND FATHERS UNDERSTAND

Fun-loving and lively, racing home for that snack they have been thinking about for the last half-hour in school. Certainly, Mother will be there; and -he will always want to be when these youngsters come home.



The girl will come skipping in anytime, hungry and bursting with that small talk they think is so important that Mother should hear it. Dad will hear all about it later.

Dad is very fond of this family of his. More than once he has thought back to that chat with a friend who seemed to feel so much satisfaction because he had made a properly-planned Will and made sure of the future protection of his wife and family.



Dad remembered that talk because he had been impressed with the arrangements this friend had made under his Will. Later on he talked over his own ideas with us and looked into this matter of appointing an experienced executor to manage his estate.

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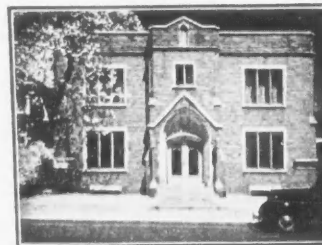
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According to section 15 (2) and (3) the "war industry or other employer" may submit "a plan for the advancement or postponement of the military training of any group of his employees;" and may "within eight clear days.... support the application.... made by any key man or other of

his employees."

If a man is most valuable to the war effort in the plant, that is where he should be. It must not be left to him to decide where he is most useful. Nor to his own personal wishes as to a nice four months' holiday at a pleasant camp at the country's expense and then back to his old job. Nor should the employer be left to support that application. It is up to the Government.

Canada will have to come to compulsory selective national service if the job is to be done efficiently. A person who has been highly trained at an important job must not alone decide whether or not he is to go on active service. He has to do the job he is best fitted for with the end of winning the war. No other way is sensible nor effective.

The McNaughton Plan

The idea that Canada should adopt a system of selectivity in dealing with its manpower in industry is not new. What is more it has been presented to the Government by one of its most able civil servants, now on active service—Lieutenant General Andrew McNaughton, head of the Canadian Corps in Britain.

At the time that plan was presented to the Government Canada had been at war but two days. It was submitted on September 11, 1939. Andy McNaughton was then president of the National Research Council.

It is still an interesting document although slightly outdated. But the principles laid down then by a person who is probably Canada's best organizer and planner hold true today.

The memorandum is six pages, typewritten, single spacing, on foolscap length paper. It even includes the forms necessary to work out the plan. It could certainly be used by anyone planning the use of Canadian manpower working from the top.

It's a pity it can't be quoted in full. It's a greater pity that Jimmie Gardiner, that tough little scrapper, doesn't agree with it. It is too bad Mr. King doesn't agree with it. But if they don't remember it or have lost a copy they can call Politicus and he

will be glad to deliver it.

The heading on the memorandum is: "The Supply of Skilled Men and Tradesmen to the Armed Forces and to Industry."

The first paragraph is as follows:

"Under a system of voluntary service in the Armed Forces there is a probability, having regard to the character of the Canadian people, that many men with the highest qualifications of all sorts will seek active service. The problem of ensuring that industry is not deprived unduly of the skilled engineers, mechanics, etc., on whom rapid expansion of production depends, by reason of their enlistment in or appointment to commissions in the Armed Forces is thus presented."

Then General McNaughton goes

on: "Some trades are vital, others are less important, and others again can be dispensed with under conditions of national emergency; hence a list of 'reserve occupations' is needed."

"Some industries are important to or for the production of munitions; others for the maintenance of vital services to the civil community; others again which are active in peace are of little importance in war. In consequence, a list of 'essential industries' is required."

Double Discrimination

"For the present it would seem that the only persons who need to be denied enlistment are those in the 'reserve occupations,' who are employed in 'essential industries.' This double discrimination should enable the problem to be brought to manageable proportions. Later selected persons on the 'reserve occupations' list who have joined the armed forces may need to be recalled to industry."

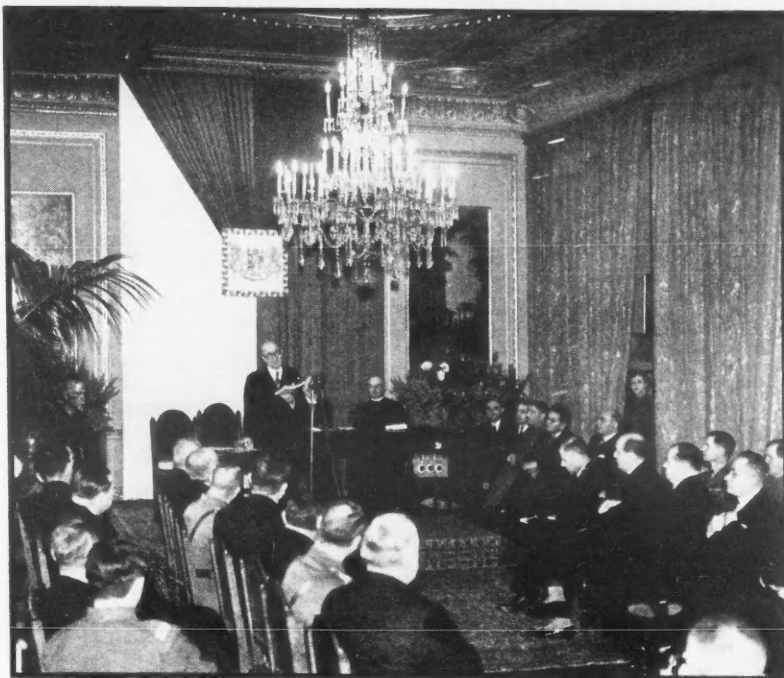
"The 'reserve occupation list' will set forth the categories of skilled men of all sorts required by industry. This list should be prepared under the direction of the Ministry of Labor and should be furnished to the Ministry of National Defence for notification to District Officers Commanding for the information of recruiting officers and others concerned."

"In the preparation of this list the Ministry of Labor should have regard to information which they may obtain from the Ministry of Supply, the Trades and Labor Council and other Labor organizations, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and other sources open to their officers."

Further General McNaughton goes on to deal with the "Essential Industries List" and how it is to be handled. He deals with "Procedure" and supplies the forms to be used.

It is of course politically simple to allow no exemptions, even no postponements from military service. There can't be any cry that one group or one trade or any individuals are getting an especial break. But it doesn't make for an effective war effort. In peace time, if the conscription for "home defence" were used to build up men's bodies, to give them a holiday with pay and check on their health, there would be no excuse for exemptions. There would be for short postponements. But this isn't a little game Canada is playing. It is in the midst of a horrible world revolution where one side or the other must win a decisive victory. It is the grimmest thing this world has seen. It is a struggle where women, old men and children are bombed and starved. It is the hardest thing that has ever faced this young country.

Personal ambitions for political or any other office must go by the board. There is only one thing that must be kept in the forefront: winning the war.



Dr. Eduard Benes, one-time President of Czechoslovakia, and head of the Czech Government in exile in England, recently convened the first meeting of the Czech Council in London. Dr. Benes is here shown addressing the Council, the object of which is to co-ordinate the work of the Czechoslovakian governmental bodies in England. Currently the Czechs have an air force of 1,500 and have accounted for some 250 enemy aircraft. Another Czech force, with its own air arm, is fighting in Libya.

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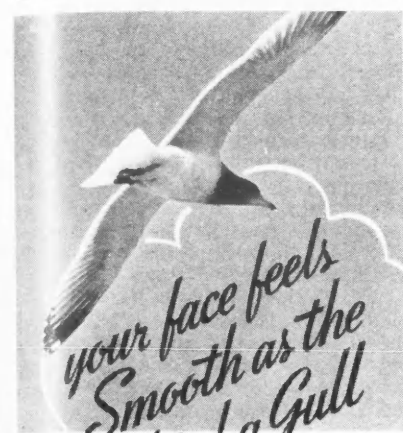
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WHEN Rauschning writes about Hitler's plans it is usually worth paying careful attention. The author of those outstanding works *Hitler Speaks* and *The Revolution of Nihilism* has now produced a series of articles (for the North American Newspaper Alliance) on Nazi strategy for finishing off the war, and a book *The Redemption of Democracy* (Longmans, \$4.00) which I don't hesitate to say is the most important work to reach my desk since the outbreak of hostilities.

Hitler has failed, Rauschning says, in his boast that he would never allow Germany to become involved in a war on several fronts, with her forces tied down to an exhausting war of position. The new war of position in which he has landed Germany is different from the trench warfare of 1915-18; it is bloodless, but it is exhausting just the same, weakens the morale of the German troops and restricts Germany's freedom of movement.

Germany's strategical position, taken on the whole, is far more unfavorable today than it was in 1917, after the collapse of Russia.

Today there is still the Russian front, to tie down 1½ million German soldiers and the greater part of the armored divisions; while the Channel front has to be guarded in strength against British raids or a renewed offensive. These necessities, Rauschning reckons, leave no more than 650,000 men and five armored divisions free for action in the Balkans. But above all, Hitler has, by the extension of his fronts, become in-

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

involved in the situation which he and his generals wanted to avoid: the employment of mass armies rather than highly-trained technical troops.

When these German masses go into action it will soon become apparent that the German people have no more enthusiasm for the war than the French or Italian. This will be an important factor in the decision of the German High Command on whether to go on and occupy more territory and still more extended lines of communication, to undertake

adventures in Spain or the Near East. If it does go on, and further disperse Germany's forces, it will be a sign that it has succumbed to that greatest of German military weaknesses, faith in quick success.

Initiative Limited

Rauschning thinks that Hitler's power of initiative is now very limited. He doubts if he could at the same time occupy the rest of France, send the necessary troops to Italy to prevent her from falling out of the war, launch an offensive

in the Balkans, and still keep in reserve the forces specially trained for the invasion of Britain.

But an invasion of Britain is not so obviously the only Nazi plan. The Germans are divided between those favoring a "thrust to the heart of the enemy", after Clausewitz (which was the Verdun conception), and those who would seek out the enemy's weak point, making further preliminary moves before chancing the final onslaught and meanwhile fortifying Germany against a longer war.

The experiences of the last war, when Germany fell down between the two conceptions, not completing the elimination of Russia before she undertook the thrust against Verdun, discount a repetition of the "Verdun" conception, which today would mean an invasion of Britain. It is highly probable, Rauschning thinks, that after the failure of his preparatory actions against Britain last fall, Hitler realized that the best he could achieve in the military field would be a draw. But even this would represent a victory from his point of view, as he could then revert to political warfare.

Instead of risking failure in a frontal assault on the British Isles, Hitler is now engaged in an elaborate and far-reaching attempt to "burn" Britain's defences as he did France's. These operations are intended to prepare the way for a final knock-out, and can be broken off at any time that an opportunity presents itself to revert to diplomatic warfare. The lifelines of the Empire will be harassed. American aid will be eliminated, if possible. British strength will be dissipated as widely across the world as may be. The war now enters a universal stage.

In no phase of the war will the possession of the initiative be so valuable as in the present one. Hitler will seek to open with a surprise blow, but it will really only be a reaction to British moves of the winter, as Britain and her allies have held the initiative for several months now. Both Spain and Japan may join Germany; but the really decisive effect which Hitler is seeking is a military alliance with Russia.

Russia Encircled

Encircled today much as Poland was in 1939, Russia may choose to avoid attack by Germany and instead continue to share in her grips, falling on the rear of Turkey, driving across Iran and Iraq to the Persian Gulf, and threatening Afghanistan. We should then see many new and quickly changing theatres of war, in the Balkans, the Aegean, and Asia Minor; around Suez, the Persian Gulf, North Africa and Gibraltar; in Malaya; and with new U-boat bases in Vigo, Spain, and along the coast of West Africa.

More intensive air warfare would at the same time be developed over Britain, and an "inner circle" drawn more closely around her, with possible operations against Iceland, the Orkneys and Ireland. But in spite of his central position and "inland lines", Hitler hasn't as great mobility as the amphibious British. His enterprise is a hazardous one, which any unexpected resistance might throw badly out of gear. His allies are another weakness. But the greatest weakness of all to this plan is that it leaves Germany's main fighting strength, her armored divisions, unexploited. It is hardly credible that she will renounce the use of her best weapon.

One More Question

Another question: in such a war of attrition is Hitler sure that he could outlast the British Empire and the United States? Would he not run short of gasoline, to say nothing of other raw materials?

During the last war Ludenow was compelled to risk adventures in Russia in search of oil and grain just at the time he needed his maximum strength for the decision in the West. Today Hitler, whose actions are now dictated by his opponents, may be compelled to similar action. If he did, he would exploit it to the full in the political field. He would pose as the "bulwark against bolshevism", and by presenting a *fait accompli* of complete European domination, with the conquered peoples agreed to his

THE HITLER WAR

Rauschning on the War and After

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peace terms, he would seek to make Britain's struggle against his "New Order" appear useless.

It is not inconceivable that Hitler might win over the small states, and also Italy, France and Spain, to this project of a *fait accompli* peace. The three Latin powers now want to see the war end, as does Russia, in a draw between Britain and Germany, which will restore their influence as a balancing force. Since Hitler, too, is now seeking a military draw, he will not oppose this Latin bloc, but will use it for his own ends. Then he will proceed with his propaganda to revive Anglo-Saxon isolationist sentiment, and disintegrate British and American morale, as he did French, through inaction.

Instead of causing a sudden collapse of the British Empire, out of which the United States, Russia and Japan would snatch many of the pieces, he would allow it to disintegrate slowly, while Germany gradually filled out to world power. He has always considered it the cardinal error in the policy of the German Empire that things ever reached the point of war between the rising and the dying world power. Hitler, who has studied the British world power as the *nouveau riche* studies his wealthy neighbor, always regarded its vast resources and the probable complications with the United States. But his chief reason for not wanting to fight Britain was that he and his circle believed that the struggle would regenerate Bri-

tain and give the Empire another generation or two of vigorous life!

Now, there is probably as intelligent and understanding a presentation of the enemy's position, plans and possible moves as we will get. I must say I find it encouraging, emphasizing as it does how big Germany's task is, how she is spreading her forces out and must spread them still further, and how many miscalculations Hitler has already made. To use his most powerful weapon, the armored divisions, to the full, Hitler would have to take on Russia. But Stalin's recent declaration to Turkey makes it look as though, in spite of this threat, the Soviets have turned down the proposal of alliance which was probably presented to Molotov in Berlin, and which the winter gave them time to consider, and are not going to "collaborate" in a partition of Turkey and the Near East, as they did in that of Eastern Europe.

Unexpected Resistance

Yugoslavia's revolution (to which I am grateful, for justifying my article on the Balkans of a fortnight ago) is just the sort of unexpected resistance which Rauschning declared could cause Hitler serious embarrassment in his too-far-reaching plans. Italy is failing daily; Spain still stands outside the Axis; and it is not even certain that Japan will move against Britain in the East when Hitler wants. Hitler has

drawn the United States into the war against him, and above all, he has initiated that very regeneration of Britain which he so wanted to avoid.

In his book, *The Redemption of Democracy*, Rauschning has a good deal more to say on this theme of the regeneration of Britain. He doesn't care to go so far as to say that it is fortunate for England that war came upon her. But he does say that Hitler committed the decisive blunder of his life when, on Ribbentrop's advice, he decided he needn't go the long way around to destroy the Empire, as England was too decadent to fight anyway.

He has committed the same gross errors concerning the United States. He did not consider North America a decisive factor. He didn't admire the United States, but felt a mixture of haughty disdain and reluctant respect for their vitality and technological ability. American life in general he thought raw and puerile. In "this naked, brutal world," he saw priceless opportunities for revolution. Here were "innumerable creatures ready to do anything for money," besides all the undigested contingents of European peoples, with their divided feelings and inner bewilderments. Social and moral "driftwood," to which National Socialism owed its triumph in Germany, was plentiful in America.

Hitler's threat could not have become dangerous, however, unless the revolt of the masses had prepared the way for him. Rauschning de-

votes the rest, and the most valuable part, of his book to this mass revolt of our times, the menace it represents to our civilization, and how it may be assimilated. This is a sequel to his great work *The Revolution of Nihilism*, and if I were titling the book I would use one of the chapter headings, *The Assimilation of the Revolution*.

The revolt of the masses, "which seems to be the inevitable destiny of our age," cannot be prevented; it can only be guided so as to destroy as little as possible. The danger in the masses, product of the technological revolution, is that they are free from all the restraints of tradition. They would fling off the burden and obligations of higher humanity, surrender anything and everything for security, pledge themselves to anyone who will guarantee it. This means "the destruction and leveling off of all values, of all orders and hierarchies; it is the victory of primitivism." The Left in politics does not realize that the masses are not a class, that they cannot sustain civilization, but only consume the heritage of civilization.

Cannot be Undone

The technological revolution, the rise of the masses and the deflation of all Western European standards cannot be undone, however. "We must go beyond them; we cannot go back of them. History is an irreversible process." Only the Anglo-Saxon world is capable of vanquishing the revolution of nihilism. Anglo-Saxon democracy "has grown out of a long consistent history in which there is no definite break. It represents a gradual reshaping of the oldest forms of guild privileges and self-government. French democracy is its direct opposite in every way. It arose from a break with tradition. The chasm thus opened . . . has never been closed." That Frenchmen are deeply occupied with this theme since the breakdown in June, I know; André Maurois talked to me at length on it when he was lately in Toronto.

Here we come to the argument of Rauschning's which has been so poorly received, and I think mis-

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HELEN BAILEY

understood, in the United States. "In the idea of rational planning French democracy gave the world one of the supreme political temptations. Here was the beginning of terrorism as a political instrument. . . . Here we have the first appearance of the idea that all organically growing institutions, the irrational, historical accretion, must be destroyed to be replaced by something radically new and reasonable." The Anglo-Saxon world has suffered no such complete break in tradition. If it has been shaken to its foundations it is because alien ideas and standards have interfered with its own values and old experience, and because it seems to have lost its ability to distinguish between what belongs to it and what is alien to it.

Which way are we going to take out of chaos? Are we going to simply accept the technological revolution, the revolt of the masses and a rationalist, coercive order? Or will we try to assimilate them into the great Western historical tradition? Britain is Rauschning's hope in leading the latter way. It has always been her talent to divert the stream of revolution into the channel of evolution by reforms made in time, achieving a synthesis of the new with that part of the old which must not be surrendered. Thus Herr Rauschning arrives by the processes of philosophy at our instinctive belief that Britain is the hope of the world, and that the New Order, of which Hitler prates so much, is really being born there.



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Nazi Plot in South Africa

BY DONALD GRAHAM

Though the Union of South Africa is fighting valiantly in Britain's cause, there is a considerable amount of dissension in that country.

Hertzog, unable to forget his old republicanism, wanted to keep South Africa out of the war, but was ousted by Smuts. Then he identified himself with a political party associated with the Nazi "Ossewa Brandwag" but was dropped by it.

The Nazi organization has been declared illegal but is still active under the surface, with many enemies of the Government in its membership.

AMONG the nations of the British Empire there is only one that has resolved to separate itself from all the others, and take no part in the War. In a struggle, on which the fate of liberty and free institutions depends, it stands neutral, and "proud as a peacock," will not seek, may will not endure help from Britain, although quite aware that if the aegis of British power were withdrawn Germany could, and would, conquer it within forty-eight hours.

When the world struggle began there was in South Africa a party, which would fain have marched, or rather sat in a bathchair alongside Eire; but the policy of faith and freedom won in a sharp fight over the policy of fear and submission. An apparent quiet prevails in Eire, but in South Africa there still rages a cruel strife of ideals. No war was ever concluded as was that of 1899-1901. The Peace of Vereeniging was a supreme effort to wipe out old animosities, and cleanse defeat of its bitterness. The losers did not pay tribute, but obtained it, and within a few years the hand of the conqueror was entirely withdrawn, and unified South Africa received self-government.

Great Experiment

It was a great and worthy experiment, and while General Botha lived its success seemed undoubted. When he died another great Afrikaner, General Smuts, succeeded to his mantle. The new Premier was already a statesman of European reputation, but he did not have the commanding influence over his own people, which Botha possessed. These men had both seized the larger ideals of politics, and were imperial states-

men; but the local strength of General Hertzog overtook the greater genius of Smuts, and the two combined for several years in a somewhat ill-balanced ministry.

Hertzog had not forgotten, did not seem able to forget his old republicanism, or that the Boers before the war had controlled at least two provinces. After a visit to London he appeared to have a change of heart, became much more friendly to Great Britain, and expressed his sense of the great value of the British connection to South Africa; but, when the War broke out he scented danger from afar, and desired that his country should avoid the risks of participation. Evidently he thought that South Africa could share in the expected profits, without sharing the burdens.

A violent dispute then took place within the Cabinet, and there could be no accommodation between the aims of the two generals. Hertzog resigned to resume the fight in parliament; but there also he found himself in a minority. Before the rupture in the Cabinet there had already been an opposition party in the legislature, the Nationalist Party, under the leadership of Dr. Malan; and General Hertzog led his section of the once united government party into the camp of the opposition to form the Reunited or Herenigde Party.

The Reunited Party members, however, at once started quarrelling among themselves. General Hertzog is described as a bitter fighter in politics, but in private life genial and generous, a man of many friends. Personal friendship was strong enough to carry over with him companions, who did not really share his political views. In opposition his oratory grew more and more charged with hostility towards government projects; what liking he had acquired for Britain and British ideals was swept away in the fervor of his new faith; and before long he found himself perhaps to his own surprise definitely committed to support of Nazi policies. He no longer had any belief in popular government. "Who in the world," he cried, "still has any respect for democracy?"

Nazi Organization

In entering the Herenigde Party General Hertzog had expected to enter as leader and dominating figure as he had been for forty years in his own party; but in the meantime a new generation had sprung up, which was competing for leadership by violence of aims as well as language. A Nazi organization, which took the name of Ossewa Brandwag, gathered in the most pugnacious enemies of the government, and was working towards an open revolt. The conspirators were operating more or less underground, and the law found difficulty in reaching them; but when the situation became serious the Ossewa Brandwag was declared an illegal association.

Last November the Congress of the Reunited Party met to decide on a political platform and to elect officers. The delegates, however, rejected General Hertzog's proposals, and, instead of being welcomed as a leader, he was met with charges that he was conspiring with General Smuts to unite Africa south of the Congo in an "English Republic." That was a bitter pill to the old man. He found himself in a strange country, and though he did his best to speak the language and inspire his

speeches with sufficient fire to satisfy his audience, they would have none of him.

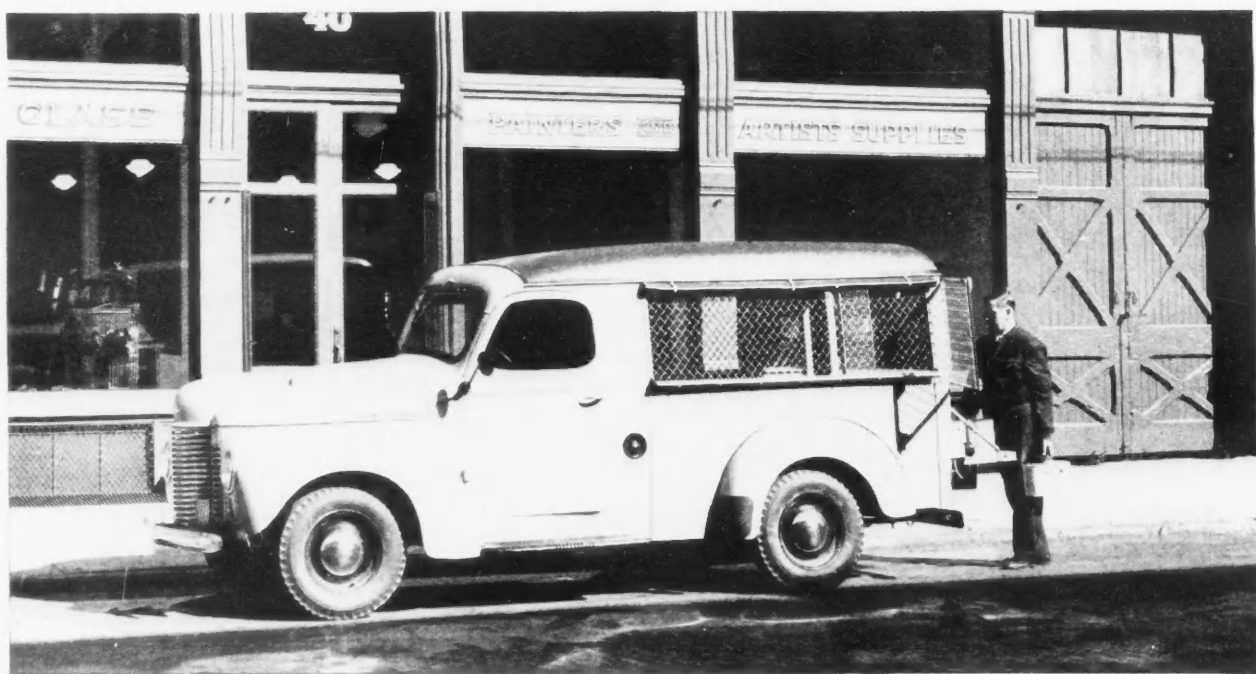
In an indignant counter-attack he withdrew his support from the Herenigde Party, and denounced its leaders and all their works. His long repressed fury could no longer be restrained, and he disclosed to an astonished world in a series of outspoken speeches the humiliations he had suffered from his quondam associates. His eyes were wide open now to the dangers of setting one section of the population against another, and the ruinous disintegration that must follow.

Nazis Waiting

All this, however, mattered nothing at all to the Ossewa Brandwag, which supplies the match that fires the remnant of the Reunited Party. A revolutionary movement is always led by its more violent members. Democracy depends on votes; but the Nazi doctrine is one of force. Apply that and the votes follow automatically. They can be ordered, as they have been at all "free" elections both in Germany and Russia.

The Ossewa Brandwag is waiting in South Africa. Mr. Pirow went to Berlin, met Herr Hitler, and came back a humble admirer of Nazism, just as did Colonel Lindbergh. Mr. Pirow, once Defence Minister in the Hertzog-Smuts Ministry, demands the end of all parliaments, and the appointment of a President with absolute power to "discipline" and compel implicit obedience to his decrees.

The Ossewa Brandwag insists that there must never again be a parliamentary election in South Africa, and it is organized on military lines to compel submission. Its leaders are generals and commandants. Banned as it is, it has not given up hope of success; but, as Hitler's power wanes, its dreams of triumph will inevitably fade too.



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THE French are always an enigma to the English, and the English to the French. We know them a little better than they know us, because every Englishman enjoys going to France, and often talks their language after a fashion, though not quite Chaucer's "French of Paris." The Frenchman talks no language but his own, and seldom crosses the Channel. But we never really understand each other.

The French are the most civilized nation in the world, except perhaps the Scandinavians. They are nearly all educated up to a point, and they understand the art of living better than we do.

Their language is a perfect instrument, in which everything may be said clearly, briefly and gracefully. To read good French prose gives the same pleasure that a scholar finds in Plato or Cicero. It is a perfect language, lucid, flexible and beautiful. A French book is as well cooked as a French dinner, very unlike the learned German books, which some of us have to read for our sins, ponderous, stodgy, and indigestible. "Sausage-eating idealists," Taine called them.

At the same time, French is like an organ without stops. It is too uniformly lucid. "He sees not clearest who sees all thing clear," says the poet William Watson. The French

BY THE VERY REV.
W. R. INGE, D.D.

Though the French motto was "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity", the people of France cared only for equality. The English, on the other hand, care a great deal for liberty and little for equality. The Americans specialize in fraternity.

But the French are realizing now what it means to be trampled on by a ruthless and brutal enemy; they will assuredly not submit a day longer than they are obliged.

see all things clear. To journey through the Inferno and Paradise we must have other guides.

THE Frenchman believes in clear ideas.

The Englishman has no ideas, and hates an idea when he meets one. The only irreparable mistakes, according to him, are made by consistent thinkers. So he preserves his equilibrium, like a sailor on shore, by rolling heavily from side to side.

He pays a handsome salary to the

leader of His Majesty's Opposition; in the totalitarian countries this gentleman is shot without trial.

The American constitution, drawn up by English colonists, is democracy for good aristocrats; the Anglican Church is Catholicism for good Protestants.

The French have hospitality of manners, but none of thought. They are wrapped up in themselves. They are not good Europeans, and sometimes appear a little ungenerous.

In diplomacy, as Lord Haldane told me, they are the most subtle nation in Europe, while German diplomacy is clumsy and brutal. But no nation has made such a hash of its foreign policy as the French have done lately. Their plans for security rested on three things—their pacts with a ring of small nations encircling Germany; the League of Nations to maintain the status quo; and their alliance with Great Britain.

By his secret pact with Italy, Laval lost the confidence of all the small nations, destroyed the League, and strained the relations with Great Britain.

BUT just now another point of difference has become acute. The French revolutionists inscribed on their banner "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." But in point of fact the French care only for Equality. We in England care a great deal for Liberty, and very little for Equality.

The Americans specialize in Fraternity. They certainly have not got Equality, and perhaps there is not so much Liberty for the citizen of Main-street, U.S.A., who has to dress and behave and think just like his neighbors, even if they forbid him whisky, tea, and cigarettes. Nevertheless, perhaps Fraternity is the best worth having of the three.

The French care little for liberty, which in truth they have seldom enjoyed. Liberty presupposes free men, and the French have not often been free. They have confused revolution with liberty, and have oscillated between despotism and anarchy. They have no respect for their politicians, transient embarrassed phantoms who come and go, leaving rather doubtful reputations.

In 1871 they adopted the Republic as the form of government which "divides us least," but there has never been any enthusiasm for it. The large majority of Frenchmen very naturally want peace and security; they do not care much what their government calls itself.

LENIN proclaimed that "Liberty is a bourgeois conception" bourgeois being simply a term of abuse. This dogma has been adopted enthusiastically by Fascists, Nazis, and totalitarians everywhere. To us Anglo-Saxons it is blasphemy, but it is not so on the Continent of Europe. The French Communists, who are rather strong, were against the war, and not well disposed towards the alliance with us. The enemies of liberty were to a certain extent their friends.

The Royalist and Catholic party seems also to be anti-British, and for a similar reason. One of our ablest Roman Catholic writers admitted the other day that the political philosophy of Catholicism was nearer to Fascism than to Liberal democracy. Catholicism is in fact totalitarianism in religion; and though neither English Catholics nor English Left-wing Radicals are in favor of Hitlerism, Catholicism on the Continent is distinctly anti-Liberal.

My information is that the sympathies of the Pope are anti-German, but that several members of the Sacred College are Fascists.

It is a very fortunate thing that both Communists and Catholics are so totalitarian that they cannot come together except in their dislike of Liberal democracy. A Communist cannot be a Catholic, nor a Catholic a Communist. But they seem to have been agreed in accepting, for a time, the debacle of 1940.

ARE the English-speaking nations really alone in thinking that to lose liberty is to lose all that makes life worth living? I cannot believe this.

Liberty and democracy are not the same thing. Democracy is only an experiment in government, and it certainly has not been an unqualified success. But liberty is one of the fundamental rights of man. A nation at war, or actively preparing for war, may acquiesce in the temporary surrender of freedom; but no people not hopelessly decadent can lie down under slavery.

The French are realizing now what it means to be trampled on by a ruthless and brutal enemy; they will

assuredly not submit a day longer than they are obliged.

I have been reading again one of my favorite books—Amiel's Journal. Writing from Geneva in 1871 he says: "It is France that has made the present Germany by aiming for ten generations at the opposite result; Germany will regenerate contemporary France by seeking only to break her." We know how splendidly this prophecy was fulfilled in 1914. It will be fulfilled again in the lifetime of our children.

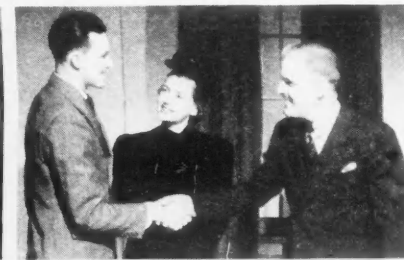
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This in itself makes hockey unique.

Several weeks ago in the Pennsylvania legislature a state Senator, presumably well-acquainted with such matters, said, "Gus Dorazio took a perfect dive. We should investigate to determine who was responsible for such a farce." At Philadelphia the previous evening Joe Louis had

knocked Dorazio out in less than two rounds. Gus had dived, all right, but his dive was far from perfect by aquatic standards.

The Senator thought the fight was fixed. Very few others thought so, least of all Gus Dorazio. Another theory had it that the Senator was

THE WORLD OF SPORT

The Fix Is In, But Not in Hockey

BY KIMBALL McILROY

fixed, but in any event he was only bringing up a charge which has been levelled with unpleasant frequency not only at boxing but at most other professional sports, and not a few amateur ones.

Professional baseball experienced its darkest hour back in 1921, when the lid suddenly blew off the World Series of a year before to disclose embarrassed infielders who had sold errors, abashed pitchers who had had a price on hits. An urchin made the famous plea: "Say it ain't so, Joe" and Shoeless Joe Jackson couldn't. The sure-thing gamblers were rich, the players involved (and some who weren't) were expelled, and the public was mad. A national institution tottered. If professional baseball was to continue to exist, the fans had to be given some assurance that a similar situation would never again arise.

The solution was Judge Landis, a man with a wide public reputation for honesty and a strong jaw, who would become dictator of baseball with full powers to investigate and punish. The idea worked, gradually restored public confidence in the game, and so spread rapidly to other fields of professional athletic endeavor, the last being professional football which has appointed Elmer Layden, late of the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame, to a similar post at twenty thousand dollars a year, for which a man can plainly afford to be honest.

JUST why professional football needs a Landis is not entirely clear. In last season's football "World Series" the final score was 73-0 for the favorites, indicating honesty almost to the point of ennui.

In its younger days, however, professional football was not above a little astute arrangement. Those were the times when the average team was built around one man, some public hero like Red Grange, and of course being a hero he had to play like one. This was sometimes difficult owing to the non-cooperation of opposing backs and linemen. So it was not impossible to reach an agreement, on a give-and-take basis, whereby the rival stars made so many touchdowns apiece. This brought pleasant smiles to the faces of the stars, the fans, and the club treasurers, and everybody was happy. Nowadays, though, there are plenty of stars to go around, as many as a team can afford at \$37,500 F.O.B. the Campus, the price Brooklyn allegedly paid recently for John Kimbrough.

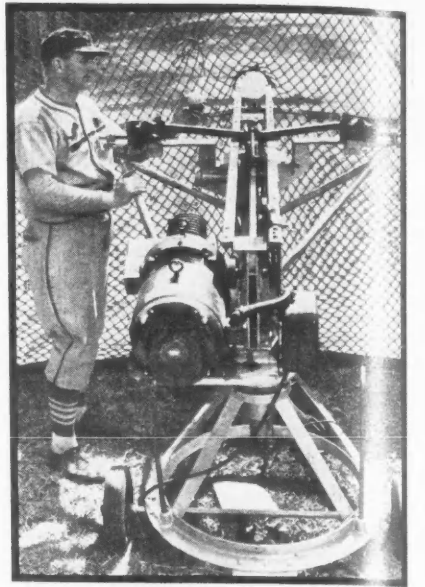
Professional wrestling provides a

paradoxical angle, in the fact that the fans would stay away in large numbers if the bouts weren't fixed. In the days of Hackenschmidt and the immortal Gotch wrestling was more or less strictly on the level, and the combatants would occasionally maintain a hold for from two to three hours. Obviously this was good for nothing but insomnia, and five hundred people constituted a staggering attendance. Something had to be done and, as usual, was. Gus Sonnenburg arrived on the scene with his famous flying tackle, which he had developed while playing several seasons each on the football teams of numerous institutions of learning. The flying tackle was a great crowd-pleaser from the beginning, but it had one drawback. To ensure its success the victim had to stand still, Gus being unable to alter his course in mid-air. The victim quite understandably preferred to preserve his freedom of action and with it his neck. It was an impasse until the promoters saw the light, stepped in, and told the boys: "From here on we will decide in advance such little matters as who wins. You just worry about giving the crowd a real show. You'll get paid the same whoever wins, and a lot more than you were ever paid before." It worked, and it's been working ever since.

MANY cynical observers insist that boxing is fixed as often and as thoroughly as wrestling, and they point to episodes like the one concerning Dorazio to prove it. Certainly boxing has had the most shrill cries of "Fake!" screamed at it, and in truth there have been incidents which have seemed to justify such squawks. For example there is the photograph, still extant, of Jack Johnson being counted out in the centre of a hot Havana ring at the end of his championship fight with Jess Willard. Jack is lying on his back. One hand is raised, shielding his eyes from the sun. He looks perfectly content.

Then there was the time that Harry Thomas, who has been knocked out by most of our better pugilists, was accused of throwing a fight with Jim Braddock, and accused by none other than Harry Thomas himself. He told his story first to the Chicago and later to the New York Boxing Commissions. Nobody believed it. There didn't seem to be any reason why anyone would have to arrange for Thomas to take a dive. Such things had worked out very nicely in the past without any previous arrangements at all.

A couple of years ago one Sammy Keller, a manager, turned up before the Ontario Athletic Commission with a story to the effect that Jackie Callura, a fighter in whom he had a financial interest, had lost a recent fight to Joey Bagnato via the spring-



This machine, adjusted to a batting cage, has been called the "world's greatest pitcher". Baseballs inserted in it can be made to behave in any manner known to a human pitcher.

board route. He couldn't prove it, though. All he could prove was that the boys were roommates and bosom pals.

However, despite these occasional lapses, boxing has been and will probably continue to be reasonably honest, as honest as any sport can be on which there is spirited betting.

ABE ATELL, while he held the featherweight championship, was signed to meet Frankie Neil, ex-bantam champion and a man fast approaching the end of the fisty road. Most fight followers figured that Neil not only would lose, but in all probability would be knocked out. Atell and his handlers bet thousands of dollars that Neil would be on his feet at the conclusion of the fifteen rounds.

By the end of the first round Atell had pounded his opponent into helplessness, and in the succeeding rounds he put his hands firmly under Neil's armpits at every opportunity, holding him up.

Unfortunately, Neil had as his chief second Spider Kelly, a man of intense feeling and a personal friend. Kelly saw that his battered charge hadn't a chance and was suffering needless punishment, and he threw in the towel to end the fight.

Atell and his crowd paid off, but it is not recorded that they ever again attempted to outwit the betters in a similar manner.

THE surprising part of professional hockey's miraculous escape from the breath of scandal is that it would be the easiest of all sports to fix. One man only would have to be reached the goalkeeper. The best of goalies is scored on occasionally, and a slight tardiness in reacting for a tough one could be overlooked.

Perhaps the goalies consider themselves so well paid already that temptation cannot touch them. Or perhaps the Vezina trophy looks bigger than all the money in the world. There's a lot of money in the world.

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Canadian Pacific



The first gas mask and decontamination suit to be developed in Canada underwent tests in Windsor, Ont., recently. The equipment would be used by Civilian Defence volunteers.

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6 Dinner Forks	3.60 Value	for only 1.50 and 6 Libby labels	1 Sugar Spoon	60¢ Value	for only 25¢ and 1 Libby label



The Above Complete
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● You can have a complete 26-piece set of Rogers Silver Plate by Oneida Ltd. (Silversmiths) or you can have any one of these individual pieces in any quantity you want at these bargain prices—providing you have mailed the attached order blank on or before May 15th, 1941. Your grocer will supply you with extra order blanks.

Libby's are celebrating their 73rd Birthday and want the thousands of Canadian women who have been buying Libby's products to have this beautiful Rogers Silver Plate by Oneida Ltd. (Silversmiths) as an appreciation of their goodwill. Libby's want those other women who are not yet familiar with the uniformly high standard of quality that is associated with the Libby label to become acquainted. To them Libby's make this sensational offer as an inducement to try Libby's food products.

The attached shoppers' list shows only a few of Libby's Empire Foods—most of them packed at Libby's Canadian Kitchens. Any Libby label will be acceptable. You may send the required number of labels from any one Libby food—Tomato Juice, for instance—or they may be individual labels from 32 of Libby's 100 Famous Foods. Simply dip the container—can or bottle—in hot water and label will come off easily.

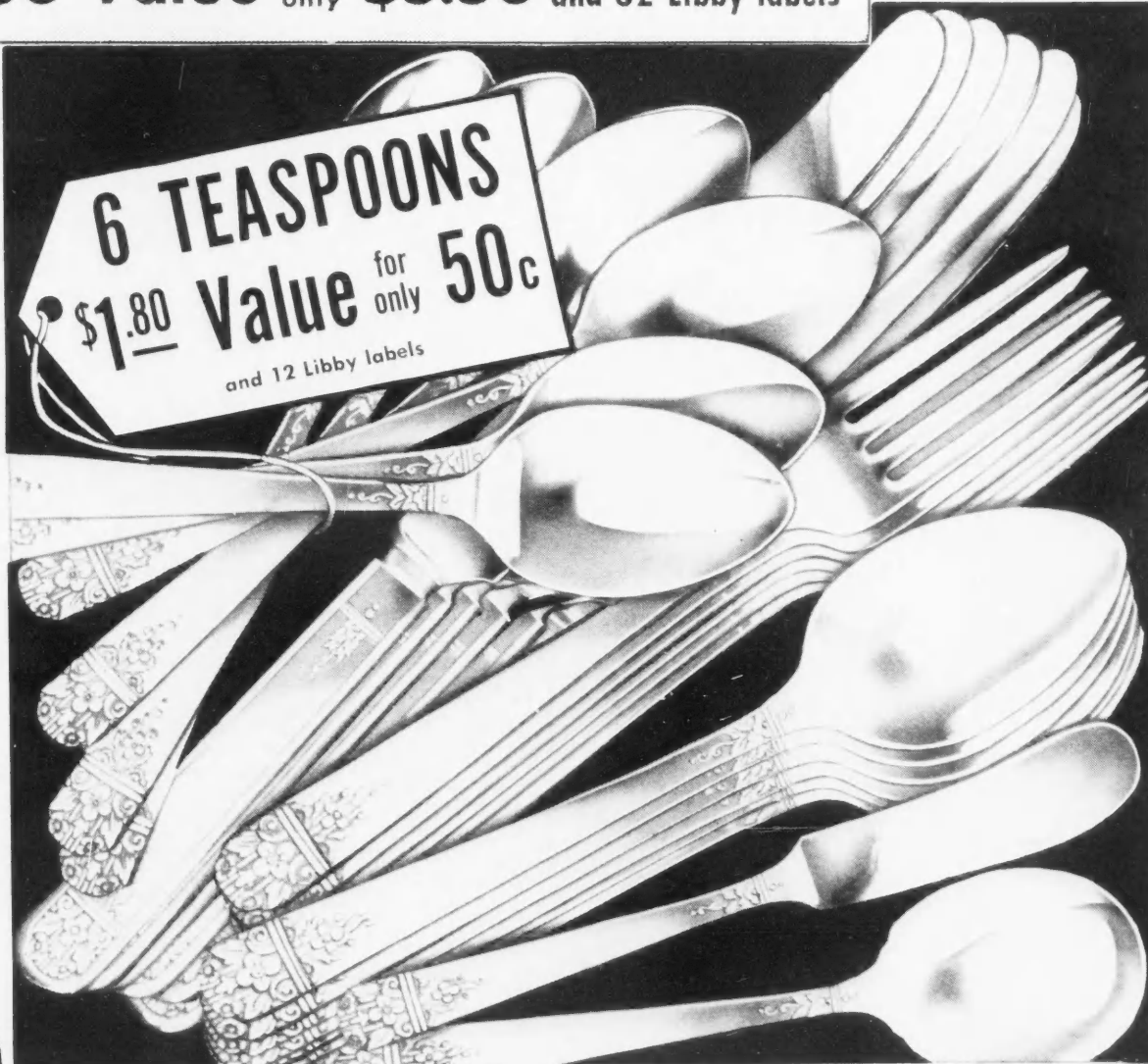
ROGERS SILVER PLATE

by Oneida Ltd. (Silversmiths)

We really don't need to say much about this beautiful silverware—most Canadian women are familiar with it. The Arcadia pattern is rapidly becoming a first choice among discriminating women. Its graceful simplicity is smart today and will be smart tomorrow. Truly you will be amazed at the sensational values—it is a birthday gift you will be glad to accept. Of course, your money back if you aren't completely satisfied

—the silverware to be returned within ten days after receipt. It is sold with a guaranteed replacement by its makers.

Don't delay! Plan to get all the pieces you want before May 15th, whether it be a set of teaspoons, of knives and forks; a butter knife; a sugar spoon; or a complete twenty-six piece set. Check the attached shopper's list and see how easy it will be for you to get your required number of labels.

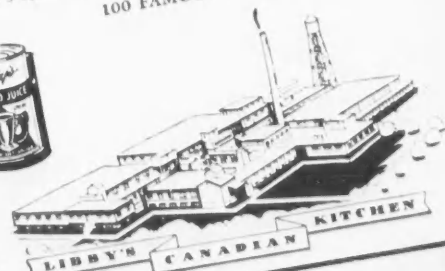


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Libby's Tomato Juice
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Libby's Pork and Beans
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Libby's Cooked Macaroni
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Libby's Vegetable Soup
Libby's Peas
Libby's Spinach

Libby's Homogenized Baby Foods (14 varieties)
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- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 teaspoons, for which I enclose 12 Libby labels and 50c. | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 dinner knives, for which I enclose six Libby labels and \$2.00. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 dessert spoons, for which I enclose six Libby labels and \$1.50. | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 butter knife, for which I enclose one Libby label and 25c. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 dinner forks, for which I enclose six Libby labels and \$1.50. | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 sugar spoon, for which I enclose one Libby label and 25c. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 26-piece set, for which I enclose 32 Libby labels and \$5.50. |

Name.....Address.....

Dealer's Name.....Address.....

NOTICE—Offer expires May 15th, 1941.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY ROBERTSON DAVIES.

Harriet The Liberator

CRUSADER IN CRINOLINE, by Forrest Wilson. Longmans Green. \$4.75.

WHEN I was at school it was not unusual for an Older and Knowing Boy to approach a Younger and Simple Boy and for the following exchange to take place:

O.K.B. Did you know that *Uncle*

Tom's Cabin was never written by human hand?

Y.S.B. Do you mean it was Divinely Inspired?

O.K.B. No; it was written by Harriet Beecher's Toe. *(exit laughing)*

This witticism never palled; most of us regarded it as superior to anything of Oscar Wilde's.



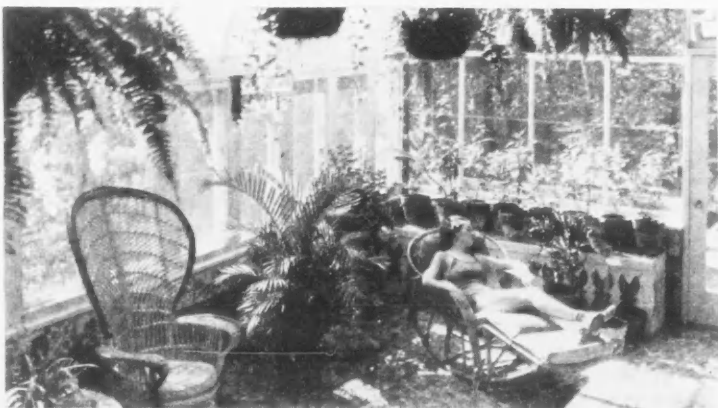
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Note the L. & B. slat shading on the conservatory roof (top photo). Harmonious and durable it permits easy control of light and temperature. Slat shading can be added to your present conservatory inexpensively.



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I revive this palsied jest merely to show that Harriet Beecher Stowe's great work was known to children fairly recently; this is an important matter, for it was to children that she addressed that tale of injustice, cruelty, illicit love, piety and suffering. We knew it not only from the pages of the novel but also from the stage versions, in which a small company of 'Tommers' would, with the aid of a few depressed dogs, give us Eliza crossing the ice, the death of Little Eva, the brutal flogging of Uncle Tom and two immortal lines—"You can never understand a woman's feelings, St. Claire," and "Sold down the river to Simon Legree for one hundred and fifty dollars!"

But although we knew the book, we knew nothing of the authoress. Earlier biographies than Mr. Wilson's are a little too heavy to make pleasant reading. *Crusader In Crinoline* is a well written, judicious, thoroughly documented life of a great woman. It gives an excellent account of the talented Beecher family, and a brilliant portrait of Professor Calvin Stowe, the neurotic, vision-seeing, pussyfooting husband of Harriet, and himself the author of a great work of scholarship. It gives the first complete account of Harriet's brush with the ineffable Joel Parker, D.D., and a just record of her attempt to vindicate Byron's wife, perhaps the most disastrous episode of her career.

This is first-rate biography. Mr. Wilson is neither a debunker nor an incense burner. He is an excellent scholar and he writes with urbanity, point, and—when appropriate—with humor. This book should have a wide popularity at present and a lasting place with the better biographies of American literary notabilities. . . . In my case this Life led me to re-read *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. What a powerful work it is! Do children still read it, I wonder?

Life of A Genius

FINLANDIA, the Story of Sibelius, by Elliott Arnold. Oxford. \$3.00.

THIS book has been written for young musicians, so that they may know something of the life and work of the greatest of living composers. Mr. Arnold has made an excellent job of it. The book is well within the grasp of any intelligent musical child of twelve, and is not so simple as to offend a student of eighteen, or even of twenty. As is inevitable, the life of Sibelius has been romanticized, but never to disagreeable excess, and no relevant fact has been distorted or suppressed. There are valuable critical comments on Sibelius' work in the text and a useful catalogue of recordings is included in an appendix. The book is a handsome one, pleasantly illustrated with wood-blocks by Lolita Granahan; this is just the volume for a present or a prize.

It is refreshing to find a book about music for young people which is not written in the "Peeps Into The Homes Of Tone Magicians Or A Day With Chaminade" manner. Mr. Arnold knows just how to set about this demanding task, and another volume from him would be most welcome. In this one he has some admirable things to say about patriotism and freedom as they affect art, which would bear repeating.

For Play Readers

FLIGHT TO THE WEST, by Elmer Rice. Longmans Green. \$2.50.

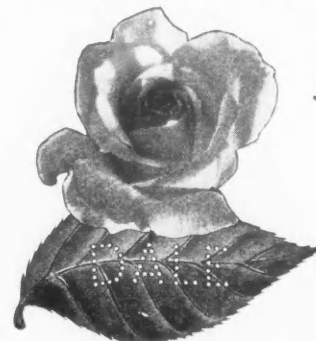
NINE PLAYS BY EUGENE O'NEILL. Macmillan.

ELMER RICE writes some of the best plays that the modern American theatre has to offer, but that is no reason for pretending that he is an exceptional thinker. As author of *Street Scene* and *Judgment Day* he has shown himself a master of effective melodramatic situation and 'slice-of-life' characterization. This same mastery is apparent in *Flight To The West*; it is an excellent play and thoroughly deserves the success which it is enjoying in New York at present. But it cannot be maintained that it adds anything to our understanding of the present world situation; indeed Mr. Rice seems guilty of muddled thinking, allowing his compassion to over-

throw his judgment. I say this only because this play has caused a critical hullabaloo and has been ranked with *There Shall Be No Night*, a play which really has a respectable freight of thought. But lovers of drama ought to read *Flight To The West* at once.

Eugene O'Neill is one of the great dramatists of our time, but he is apt to neglect the technical details of which Elmer Rice is a master. One sometimes wishes that he had

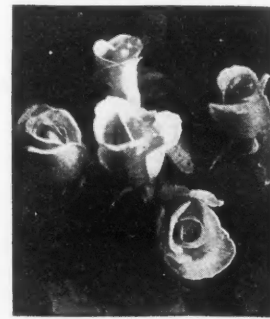
watched his father more attentively when that admirable actor was touring in *Monte Cristo*. He is, however, a man of large and comprehensive mind and recently, in *Idiot's Paradise*, he showed himself to be a delicate and profound humorist. In this connection his best work, including *Strange Interlude* and *Mourning Becomes Electra*, is attractively and compactly presented with a very good critical introduction by Joseph Wood Krutch.



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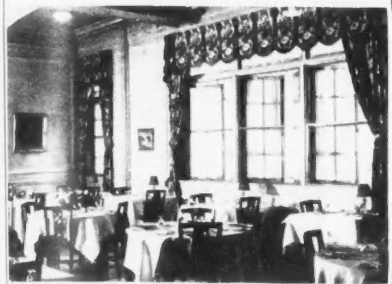
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THE BOOKSHELF

In Search of Self-Knowledge

KABLOONA, by Gontran de Poncins. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.75.

IT WAS in the Spring of 1938 that Vicomte Gontran de Montaigne de Poncins concluded, like his famous ancestor, that "Man in sooth is a marvellous vain, fickle, and unstable subject" and determined to seek a land where this was not so, and where he might achieve a certain measure of self-knowledge. This quest for simplicity took him to the Arctic, whence he emerged after fifteen months to give us this excellent book. It is not particularly well written, but it is well and deeply felt, and, unlike so many books of travel, it has distinction and honesty.

For a civilized man to live among the Eskimos he must make two difficult adjustments. First of all, he must forswear all comfort as we know it and content himself with a diet of frozen raw meat, a rude bed in a stinking igloo among savages who have an endless repertoire of disgusting habits, and life at fifty degrees below zero. Second, and of

the two this is the more difficult, he must accommodate his mind to that of companions who have no capacity for sustained thought and who are virtual troglodytes. There is neither magnificent scenery, nor treasure, nor the amiability of the female savages to attract the traveller. Whoever goes to the Arctic must want to get away from civilization badly.

The chronicle of de Poncins' adventures is a thrilling one. The author is a sensitive and sensible man; there is nothing about him of the professional adventurer, the Literary Tough Guy who goes to strange lands because there is not enough trouble at home to suit him, and consequently we sympathize with and understand this cultivated Frenchman who found it necessary for his own good to undertake this arduous journey. I heartily recommend this book to anyone who likes an adventure story that is true and better than most. The book is handsome in itself and is lavishly illustrated.

I Sing In A Rustical Way

BY JOHN REID

MAINE TIDES, by Wilbert Snow. Oxford University Press. \$2.25.

NOVEMBER HEREBABOUT, by Amy Murray. Oxford University Press. \$2.25.

IF THIS volume of verse, *Maine Tides*, portrays, in narrative form, a New England village a generation ago when the poet was a child, the point of view is not that of the Child (so frequently encountered today). And 'I,' where that usually too-personal pronoun appears, is the unobtrusive witness who describes concretely the many aspects of village life. Crabbe's *The Borough* and to some extent *The Village*, can be aptly compared with Mr. Snow's verse, which not only has the same subject-matter, but often employs the same verse-form, rhymed couplets. There is, as well, the same precision, the presentation of the setting, event and characters, instead of so much rhyming about and about—though Crabbe at times felt the necessity to moralize, to comment on, which is perhaps, too, why he often chose the more unpleasant individuals to be 'representative' of the community. Despite differences of century and geography, the similarities startle. A Maine town is more isolated, its activities

more limited, but the New England conscience (Calvinist) has its best 'preacher' portrayed in Crabbe even if an Evangelist comes to the nearer and more recent village, as well.

Although employing a traditional form, Wilbert Snow's language is idiomatic and bears the same relations to that spoken today as does Crabbe's verse to the speech heard at the end of the 18th century. The fun of satiric rhyme makes parts of *Maine Tides* amusing reading; and the volume, incidentally, conveys information about New England unfamiliar to at least one reader.—A number of photographs, of considerable interest as photographs, supplement rather than illustrate the text.

"Lyric poets die young." But most of Miss Murray's verse in *November Hereabout* was written after she was seventy, the dust-jacket states, and a great deal of it is intensely lyrical. Miss Murray also portrays New England, and in one section of the book she writes in dialect, assuming humorously the bigoted and naive viewpoint of local Mortimer Snurds. The many verse-forms show unexpected inventiveness, and the poetess' ear has been trained by earlier study of Hebrides song. This volume is beautifully produced.

Revolution in England

ENGLISH SAGA, by Arthur Bryant. Collins. \$3.50.

IN THIS book Mr. Bryant gives us an impression of England during the past hundred years. As a work of history it is more than competent; as a piece of writing it is brilliant. But, as is inevitable at this time, it is written from an aggressively pro-British point of view; the iniquities of the early industrialists, the cruel indifference to the fate of Ireland, the bullying of the Boer War, are all presented as darker shades in a glowing picture, and not as the shameful things that they were. Great and unbiased histories are not written in war-time. Mr. Bryant would have to be a great deal more objective than most of us are if he were to deal with Britain justly at a time when she is fighting for her life. "Use every man after his desert, and who should 'scape whipping?" asks Hamlet; not England, we know, but this is not the time to say so.

The theme of this book is, briefly: England has been, for a hundred years, in the grip of a revolution which we thought at first would be merely industrial; she was the first to feel this revolution in Europe, and she is now, partly through her own stupidity and partly through that of

others, engaged in a struggle with lands which felt the revolution later; because of her industrial might and because of the peculiar genius and courage of her people she will emerge from the revolution strong, mighty, and a staunch defender of those rights of humanity which are not rendered invalid by revolutions. Mr. Bryant presents this thesis with admirable power and conviction and although, as I have said, he is apt to turn a blind eye to our faults, he gives us a chronicle which is stirring and which we can read with pleasure, pride and reassurance.

The best chapters in the book are the first four; in these political history is plentifully mixed with social detail which is of greatest interest, and which does not merely echo what has been said in half-a-dozen other excellent books. After these politics get the upper hand, and as politics are merely symptoms and not diseases we are forced to guess at what England was like by applying the dictum that 'Peoples get the governments which they deserve.' From 1875 onward England got some very fine governments. . . . Altogether this is an admirable book for the present time, and I recommend it to you heartily as background reading for current events.



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THE FRONT PAGE

Unique in journalism is SATURDAY NIGHT'S "Front Page", where the events of the week are commented upon with gravity or gaiety as the case may be. The Editors reserve the right to choose which attitude.

THE PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

The Governor-General Inspects an Arms Plant



Vice-Regal party at "Parkwood", the residence of Colonel R. S. McLaughlin



Princess Alice was presented with a bouquet of roses



J. B. Highfield explains the rear end of one of the military vehicles

THE man who is probably more familiar than any other in the Dominion with the Canadians who are arming Canada's forces and manning her guns is His Excellency the Right Honorable The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada.

For since the outbreak of War, His Excellency has been indefatigable in his travels; unsparing of his time; unstinting in his words of encouragement. His tours have brought him into intimate contact with generals and privates, presidents and shirt-sleeved working men.

Recently the Governor-General inspected the plant of General Motors of Canada at Oshawa, Ontario, where armored vehicles are being made for the Empire's armed forces. Already some of these vehicles have been tested on active service and acquitted themselves with merit.

With the graciousness of Royalty and the spirit of true democrats, the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice toured the plant with company officials, met and chatted with employees, left the impression that this was not just another official visit in many official visits, but a pat on the back for an important war effort.



His Excellency meets some of the plant's girl employees



The Governor-General tries his hand at riveting and . . .



... not to be outdone, Princess Alice proves her ability



The Earl of Athlone in the driver's seat of an armored car



"Blue Lotus" — blue wool coolie jacket and dress with insets of white and white saddle stitching. Both dress and hat by Molyneux, Morgan's.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Dresses For Bombs

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IT IS difficult to believe that an evening dress of stiff rustling silk is much in common with a Bren gun carrier, but the relationship between frocks and bombs is closer than most of us think. This thought was brought home to hun-

dreds of women who attended a fashion show and luncheon at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Montreal recently. The occasion was a very special one, for The Henry Morgan Company presented an original collection of costumes and millinery by the

distinguished British designer, Captain Edward Molyneux, M.C., together with a collection of Canadian models.

Since the beginning of the war Captain Molyneux has raised his export business from zero to almost three million American dollars, all of which is placed at the disposal of the British Government to buy what it will from America—ships, aircraft and munitions. Captain Molyneux served his government on active service in the last war, and won the Military Cross. Since then he has devoted himself to developing his own theories of dress. He is master of smart simplicity, and the basis of his tremendous success lies in his wearable daytime ensembles. He continues his service to his country in this war by carrying on his business under blitz conditions in London at 48 Grosvenor Street and by continuing to send abroad beautiful, wearable clothes.

And what of the clothes?

Shoulders have the new smooth line. There is about the same amount of padding but it's placed differently so that the shoulders are smoothly rounded and built out—not up but out like those in a man's coat. There's a smooth, pencil-straight line to these clothes, too, with much fullness concentrated in the front of the skirt. Molyneux dotes on simple little jackets of the full, easy straight-hanging, rather short coolie type. But it is in the fresh imaginative touches that he excels—and the materials are among the finest, most exquisite, to be seen in this country for some time.

One ensemble has a white crepe dress printed all over in a cigarette design—cigarettes with glowing red ash tips—cigarettes with evidences of lipstick clinging to the ends—bashed cigarettes that have been stubbed out. The idea is carried on into a black wool coat with below-elbow length sleeves, which has buttons made to look like burning cigarettes. The "brand" name printed on them in tiny letters is "Molyneux, London." Named "Round the Clock," a navy wool jacket dress has watch face buttons and a silver watch-chain belt. The design in the print of a navy and white crepe jacket dress is printed with white and blue flowers mingled with the



The transparent "Plasticelle" hat that created a furore in Eaton's fashion show. In a glowing amber shade with laced edges and pink flower.

oft-repeated phrase, "Once In A While." "Follow The Stars" is the phrase that mingles with stars and all over a navy and white printed costume of silk dress and full length coat. Amusing "lipstick" buttons trim a navy wool dress piped with lipstick red. Buttons disguised as gold metal roses and leaves trim a beige wool ensemble with a long box coat.

As Molyneux Does It

Much of the charm of these clothes rests in their great simplicity and subtlety of cut and detail. And Molyneux makes clever use of yokes, too. A straight little dress, for instance, will have rays of pressed-in-pleats to form a yoke at front, with the same line repeated



Elizabeth Arden
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Sequence in Blue Grass... a continued story of fragrance and loveliness, inspired by the rolling, sweet-scented hills of Old Kentucky... proudly presented by Elizabeth Arden... in Flower Mist, the refreshing all-over-you spray... in the Blue Grass Perfume itself... in a palm-fitting luxurious tub Soap... in cloud-soft Dusting Powder.

Blue Grass Flower Mist \$1.35 to \$4.00
Blue Grass Perfume \$3.95 to \$60.00
Blue Grass Dusting Powder \$1.65
Blue Grass Soap \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50

At Smartest Shops in Every Town

Elizabeth Arden

Salons—SIMPSON'S, Toronto and Montreal

NEW YORK

LONDON

TORONTO

*Loveliness
starts with*

YOUR FIGURE

You cannot expect your new Spring clothes to look smart unless you give a thought to the figure beneath. A Gossard step-in Girdle is just the garment you need. They combine for you the slim, smooth lines so necessary for smartness with the comfort so essential to poise and grace. Let an expert Corsetiere at your favorite shop or corset department show you what the Gossard step-in, made for your special figure type, will do for you.



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Thousands of people have chosen this simple way to guarantee themselves a definitely increased daily supply of vitamins A, B, C, D and E plus liver concentrate and iron for added effectiveness.

If you are one of those people who simply can't swallow large capsules then you'll especially like VITAMINS PLUS.

Just two tiny easy to take capsules, once a day, for your daily vitamin routine.

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Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

gives a touch of satisfaction. Recaptures that soft, tender skin of youth.

White. Rich. Refreshing.

The Governor-General Inspects an Arms Plant



Vice-Regal party at "Parkwood", the residence of Colonel R. S. McLaughlin



Princess Alice was presented with a bouquet of roses



J. B. Highfield explains the rear end of one of the military vehicles

THE man who is probably more familiar than any other in the Dominion with the Canadians who are arming Canada's forces and manning her guns is His Excellency the Right Honorable The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada.

For since the outbreak of War, His Excellency has been indefatigable in his travels; unsparing of his time; unstinting in his words of encouragement. His tours have brought him into intimate contact with generals and privates, presidents and shirt-sleeved working men.

Recently the Governor-General inspected the plant of General Motors of Canada at Oshawa, Ontario, where armored vehicles are being made for the Empire's armed forces. Already some of these vehicles have been tested on active service and acquitted themselves with merit.

With the graciousness of Royalty and the spirit of true democrats, the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice toured the plant with company officials, met and chatted with employees, left the impression that this was not just another official visit in many official visits, but a pat on the back for an important war effort.



His Excellency meets some of the plant's girl employees



The Governor-General tries his hand at riveting and . . .



... not to be outdone, Princess Alice proves her ability



The Earl of Athlone in the driver's seat of an armored car



"Blue Lotus" — blue wool coolie jacket and dress with insets of white and white saddle stitching. Both dress and hat by Molyneux, Morgan's.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Dresses For Bombs

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IT is difficult to believe that an evening dress of stiff rustling silk was much in common with a Bren gun carrier, but the relationship between frocks and bombs is closer than most of us think. This thought was brought home to hun-

dreds of women who attended a fashion show and luncheon at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Montreal recently. The occasion was a very special one, for The Henry Morgan Company presented an original collection of costumes and millinery by the

distinguished British designer, Captain Edward Molyneux, M.C., together with a collection of Canadian models.

Since the beginning of the war Captain Molyneux has raised his export business from zero to almost three million American dollars, all of which is placed at the disposal of the British Government to buy what it will from America—ships, aircraft and munitions. Captain Molyneux served his government on active service in the last war, and won the Military Cross. Since then he has devoted himself to developing his own theories of dress. He is master of smart simplicity, and the basis of his tremendous success lies in his wearable daytime ensembles. He continues his service to his country in this war by carrying on his business under blitz conditions in London at 48 Grosvenor Street—and by continuing to send abroad beautiful, wearable clothes.

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Oriental Cream
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gives a touch of satisfaction. Recaptures that soft, tender skin of youth.

8 Size: Full, Rich, Soft, Skin Type



To accent white — a carved emerald bead necklace, pendant earrings and a twisted bracelet set with pearls.

Graceful gold scroll clips set with diamonds and sapphires are a smart accent for a beige wool street suit.



For wear with a sheer wool suit of navy with purple and green stripes, a diamond, amethyst and ruby clip.

ading ruffle that ripples all the way down the back.

Our favorite of the day-time group was a jacket ensemble of black crepe, the dress encrusted on pockets and neckline with small white

beads topped by a thin line of scarlet beads. This had the short hip-length jacket with easy coolie lines that Molyneux seems to have decided is perfection for wear over dresses of straight lines.

If the forte of daytime clothes was quiet distinction those for evening were sheer lovely drama done in the grand manner. One of the loveliest was of stiff faille in a queer navy-bluish shade which fitted smoothly

about the hips from where it fell in stiff rustling folds. The bodice top was of a navy blue and white print — which also lined a coolie jacket of the faille. "Starshine" lived up to its name in a dinner dress of fine black silk jersey. This had long sleeves and deep pointed cuffs of massed silver sequins. The high neck was pointed with a wide collar of the sequins, while a surprising waist-deep decolletage at the back was emphasized by "lapels" of more sequins en masse. The jacket which accompanied the dress was sleeveless — so that the long sleeves can be seen — and shirred across the shoulders so that it fell in loose straight lines.

Of supple satin in English China Blue was another evening charmer — a mermaid-ish sheath frock that, literally, fitted like the paper on the wall. With a high halter front and a very decolletage back, it had tiny horizontal tucks down the front, and a wide Chinese looped sash at the back which gave the effect of a bustle. Of course, a Molyneux collection would not be complete without one of the misty, dreamy picture frocks. This time it was a bouffant evening in which before the war English women usually posed for

photographs by Dorothy Wilding. Of pink organdy encrusted with shadowy scroll motifs of black Chintilly and worn over a black slip, the dress is very much in the Cecil Beaton manner.

The Molyneux collection seems to prove something — namely, that even when bombs are dropping around them overseas top drawer designers have a surer — more authoritative touch with clothes that for some reason or other continues to elude the big name designers on this continent. If England's finest designers can continue to send as beautiful clothes as these out to the rest of the world — and there seems to be little reason why they shouldn't — continue to do so — there need be no lack of the beautiful, inspired things for which many women have looked to Paris in the past.

Morgan's are to be congratulated for having given Canadian women an opportunity to see — perhaps to wear — some of the loveliest clothes presented here this season.

Those who missed the official presentation at the Ritz, can dry their tears because they still can see the collection in the Little Salon of the store. Better make an appointment first, though.

Table Talk

While she was here on a lecture visit we lunched with Mrs. Helen Sprackling, an outstanding authority on entertaining, who also has written many articles for well-known American magazines.

Her observations during visits to Europe lead her to believe that Continental table manners are very bad. "A piece of bread is God's gift to mop up gravy." English table manners are exceptionally good among all classes. "When we stopped at even the smallest inn for tea there always was a most complete array of silverware so that tea was not just a passing refreshment but something of an occasion, too." Being accustomed to the daily usage of all this silver, in Mrs. Sprackling's opinion, accounts for the widespread good manners to be observed everywhere in England.

Canadians, as well as Americans, seem to be divided between the so-called "American" and "English" manners of using knife and fork. "Holding the knife and fork is like playing the violin," remarked Mrs. Sprackling, "and it depends on which method one is accustomed to — one is as correct as the other, of course."

Some of Mrs. Sprackling's remarks en passant:

"Growing children should be taught to do things. Encourage them to help with the table service."

"The best service is that in which everything is so completely and conveniently arranged beforehand the hostess does not have to think about it. With a little forethought and careful planning this can be accomplished even with one maid — or no maid at all. Of course in the latter case, one does not attempt a formal dinner. Keep the menu as simple as possible — perhaps a clear soup, roast, two vegetables, salad as a separate course, dessert. Coffee can be served at the table, but I don't advocate it. Have the table set with maid service, and have a tea wagon or low table — preferably one with a low ledge beneath and out of sight. The salad course will be placed on this table. As courses are finished guests should be asked to pass their plates to the hostess — who places them on the low ledge of the table at her side so that they are out of sight. In this way it will not be necessary for her to leave the table. If it's impossible to serve the dinner without doing so, it should be necessary only for the dessert. Most emphatically it should not be necessary for her to leave the table oftener than this during the dinner."

"The guest of honor always is served first."

"I like a table service which has the dessert fork and spoon at the top of the plate, so that the plate is 'framed' with silver."

The Chalice Club will present Harry Adaskin, Canadian violinist, in "descriptive" recital on Sunday, April 6 in the Crystal Ballroom of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. Proceeds of the concert will go to the Red Cross.

PERFECT POSTURE

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Helen's Stay

Is the

Hidden Treasure Trail

Leading to

Fashion's Highway

Cleverly — types the slim, sleek silhouette. The exclusive cross-over back control makes you feel comfortable and attractive. Rayon satin with boning front and back with elastic satin side sections. Lightning fastener closure.

Model shown, \$8.50.
Others, \$4.00 to \$15.00.

FRONT LACE CORSET, adjustable to take inches off your hips. A comfortable streamliner of firm coutil, well boned, with side inserts and skirt gores of elastic to allow necessary freedom.

Model shown, \$6.00.
Others, \$3.00 to \$12.00.

A NEW "ALL IN-ONE" centre fastened lace bust, and wide plush-lined shoulder straps for constant comfort.

Plain satinized batiste and knit elastic to firmly mould the hips to fluid lines, with centre-front lightning fastener.

Model shown, \$10.00.
Others, \$8.00 to \$15.00.

FRONT LACE, adjustable one piece garment with well-placed boning, in brocaded batiste. The lace bust has built-up shoulders and wide shoulder straps to support the heavy bust naturally without pressure or sag.

Model shown, \$8.50.
Others, \$6 to \$12.50.

"Longerline" BRA, to give uplift and separation and proper distribution of flesh around the diaphragm. Of Rayon Satin, prettily styled over the bust, with elastic binding along the top and adjustable straps.

Model shown, \$1.75.
Others, 50c to \$5.00.

Helen's

House of Corsetry

364 Danforth Ave. GE. 6483

350 Yonge St. AD. 1819

Specialists in Figure Care and Correction and Exponents of Gossard Line of Beauty.

For Home Fitting Service—Call GE. 6483 or AD. 1819

Patrons' own garments copied or redesigned.

Repairs at low cost.

Custom-made Corsetry from \$8.00 to \$35.00.

Custom-built Brassieres from \$2.00 to \$7.50.

DRESSING TABLE

"Let Your Clothes Be New"

BY ISABEL MORGAN

At Easter let your clothes be new, or else be sure you will rue.

Lean, Colletteana

NO other season of the year is there quite the feeling of newness about the clothes we wear in spring. Perhaps it is because the other seasons merge imperceptibly one into the other—and so do the clothes we wear. But Easter marks a definite mile-post between the cold of winter and balmy days to come. True, the garden is a sea of squishy mud as the frost works itself out of the ground, but the grass is becoming a brave tender green, bulbs that have been hidden beneath a snow bank are beginning to put forth tentative green spikes. And as nature throws off her winter garment we gladly follow suit—at Easter—whether the weather decides to cooperate or not.

Canadiana

NOW that the importation of perfumes has become more difficult, a Canadian perfumer has turned to Canada for inspiration and discovered fragrant treasure here in our own orchards. From the Okanagan Valley they have gathered the breathtaking perfume of the apple orchards in blossom time and created Okanagan Apple Blossom, a perfumed cologne that will find favor with Canadian women seeking a



Another version of the pompadour.

fresh and lovely scent. Here is the drifting, dreamy fragrance of apple blossoms in the evening and yet here also has been captured the light, clear freshness of the mountain air,

making a new and exciting combination.

Having uncovered the first nugget in their search for perfumed treasure in Canada, Royal Canadian perfumes—as they are to be known—turned to the land of countless honeymoons for the fragrance of Niagara Peach Blossom, Niagara Cherry Blossom and Niagara Apple Blossom. These three lovely and lingering scents seem to identify themselves with young love, gaiety and romance. The discerning woman will want to choose one of these colognes and matching dusting powder and make them a part of her—a will-o'-the-wisp reminder of first love and blossom time in Niagara.

From the very cradle of Canada comes the third of the new discoveries—Annapolis Apple Blossom. It seems strange that every spring since the days of the first Acadian settlers the fragile scent of Annapolis apple orchards in bloom has come, and drifted away again, leaving only a haunting memory. But now, in the search for Canadian inspired perfumes, the Annapolis apple blossoms have come into their own and the few weeks of their glory has been captured and given to the Canadian women to keep all the year 'round. It would seem very easy to predict that this once fleeting fragrance will become a greatly appreciated accessory to women who cherish a really distinctive yet subtle cologne.

Spring Tonic

There's nothing like a bracing dose of color to make you feel a brand-new person. That's why Peggy Sage gives us three tonic shades, livening finger tones to animate the entire costume. All three have been copied in accessories and are slated to be among fashion's leading shades for spring.

They're named for tonics, too, early Canadian bracers that grandma used to take to make her pretty. "Rhubarb" is the perky pink she used for ribbons in her hair, the kerchief tucked in her cuff (the only way she had, poor dear, of bringing color to her hands). Rhubarb is a rosy pink, live and clear, and in line with the surge of pinks for spring. "Fireweed"—and what a bracer that was!—is a crisp clear red, most energy-building of all colors. It's a shade to brace navies, neutrals and dark green. Last is a sun-browned shade, "Ginger Tea," rosy-toned and warming, a toner-down for ruddy skin-tones, a picker-up for ivory ones. Wear it with beiges, tortoise shades and soft off-greens.

Fashion has taken the spring tonic idea completely to her heart. "Dandy" frills animate our clean-cut suits. Pompons bloom behind the ears. Pig-tail hats are the best fun yet—two bows in back where your pigtailed used to be, a bare space between to show your chignon or your

braids.

Capes swing behind your shoulders to help you stage an entrance. Peplums and riding-jacket coats, tiered skirts, front drapery, all give the silhouette new animation. Lots of excitement is going to the head: bangs or pompadours, make up your mind between them. Over them you'll set a tiny boater, straight as a pie plate and tied on with a veil, as mother used to wear on a merrie motor trip. Better yet, cascade a dozen posies from its tiny brim in back, in heartening rhubarb-pink to match your fingertips. Or your hat

itself, with hatpins and a streamer, is done in rhubarb-pink.

Your coat will show its brighter side—lined in brilliant red or green, to add a flash of color when the winds blow. You'll wear a meringue of foaming frills at your wrists, tremendous swinging earrings, or a scarf draped about your shoulders. You'll wear beige in three tones together, beige with brown or green or white. With it, on your fingertips, that bracer, Ginger Tea.

Take your stimulants in color for 1941—let your clothes act as a bracer for your entire constitution!



HARMONIZE*

YOUR MAKE-UP

TO YOUR SPRING

ENSEMBLE*

Complement the beautiful colours of your new spring ensemble with equally flattering shades of make-up. You will look lovelier . . . your costume will have even greater dash and style. Famous Helena Rubinstein cosmetics have a texture soft as a cloud—blended to special formulae that give extra tenacity—extra lustre—extra beauty. Here are her suggestions for the make-up you should wear and a chart to guide you.

IF you are wearing the ever-popular Navy Blue or Black . . . dramatize your costume with a lively make-up that also accents your own colouring . . . gives sparkle to a tailored outfit.

IF you are wearing the newly fashionable beige or brown tones, add a vivid note with flattering bright make-up colours. You'll find Mme. Rubinstein blends just the shades beige needs for vivacity.

IF you are wearing the bold greens and reds of the Spring fashion picture, choose a subtle make-up that does not detract from your costume colours. There's charm in gay shades with soft make-up.

HELENA RUBINSTEIN MAKE-UP

Harmonized to the new Spring fashion colours:

Costume	Lipstick	Rouge	Powder	Eye-Shadow
Navy or Black	Life Red	Life Red	Peachbloom	Life Blue
Beige or Brown	Red Coral	Red Coral	Peachbloom	Jade
Pastel Blue, Green or Pink	Opalescent	Opalescent	Opalescent	Opalescent
Red or Green	Rico Red	Rico Red	Mauresque	Blue-Green

Lipsticks, .75 to 2.00; Rouges, 1.15 to 2.25; Face Powders, 1.15 to 2.50; Eye-Shadow, 1.15.

Helena Rubinstein

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LONDON NEW YORK SYDNEY

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in charming
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There are few stylings so completely restful as this Duxbury group in Imperial Loyalist—and none more aesthetically perfect. Ask to see the Duxbury Chair, the Shelburne Corner Cupboard and the Lady Simcoe Gate-Leg Table—in rich Loyalist maple, or glowing wheat.

IMPERIAL LOYALIST

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Simple home treatments developed by the famous Hiscott Institute and used successfully for more than 40 years will positively unfasten these blemishes from the skin. Free booklet tells all. Write today:

HISCOTT INSTITUTE LTD.
61-N COLLEGE ST., TORONTO
Institute open daily for consultations and treatments. AD. 9652.



U.S. Senator Claude Pepper and Mrs. Pepper pose for photographs in their suite at the Windsor Hotel, during their recent Montreal visit.

*"At last I've found
the right cream
for my skin!"*



**So different because
they act on the excess
acid accumulations**

"Just the creams my skin needs!"

Every year more and more girls and women are saying this about Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Texture Cream and Cleansing Cream.

They've tried many creams in an effort to keep their skins fresh, young-looking and free from such blemishes as enlarged pore openings, excessive oiliness, blackheads or rough, dry skin. But once they use these unique creams, they know they've found the effective beneficial action they're looking for.

PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia TEXTURE CREAM
Put this remarkable cream to work on your skin! It has a doubly beneficial action: it neutralizes the excess acid accumulations, and the cholesterol it contains holds moisture in the skin which helps to make it firmer and more supple.

A smooth-working foundation. Phillips' Texture Cream seems to have a special ability to prepare the skin to take and retain make-up, relieving roughness and dryness, and removing excessive oiliness.

PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia CLEANSING CREAM
Try the unique cleansing action of this cream. It not only loosens and absorbs surface dirt but neutralizes the excess acid accumulations as it cleans, leaving your skin beautifully soft and clean.



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CREAMS

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All books mentioned on these pages, if not available at your book-sellers, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

THE CAMERA

"Three Solution Pyro"

BY "JAY"

A LETTER recently received from a Victoria asks me to recommend a really reliable developer for films. It had to be consistent, easy to make up, give some measure of compensation for over and under exposure, and, believe it or not, it had to be very inexpensive. Well I think I have the answer to these exacting qualities altho' I shall have to bend the old brows to find out just what is meant by "consistent."

Now before I get down to the formula I have in mind, I think it would be interesting to relate my immediate reaction when reading this letter for the first time. Note the developer must be consistent, have compensation, easy to make up and inexpensive. Is it true, I thought, that the average amateur is becoming too lazy to think for himself? Are there too many journals published on photography, too many writers with nothing new to say, and taking too much space to say it in? It is bad when one relies on another to do his thinking for him, especially when that other has thoughts which cannot stand the real test. My correspondent knows exactly what he

wants, and with a little research on his part he could have had the satisfaction of making his own discovery. Now I am only too happy to use this space to help solve readers' photographic problems, that is what it is for, but I like the problem to be a real one, one that I can get a kick from when seeking the answer.

My reader from Victoria has not a problem at all. The *B. J. Annual* has the answer to his question, and if he does not have a copy of this book, then he should have. Every amateur should consider the *B. J.* in the light of an investment. Most professionals do, and personally I think it has all other annuals beat off the map.

Well I have that off my chest, and it has been there for a long time. So now for the formula which will cover the requirements as already listed. Three solution Pyro is the one, and it is good. The solutions are made up as follows.

1. Sodium bisulphite 140 grains
Pyro 2 ounces

Potassium bromide 16 grains
Water to make 32 ounces

2. Water 32 ounces
Sodium sulphite 3½ ounces
(anhydrous)

3. Water 32 ounces
Sodium carbonate 2½ ounces
(anhydrous)

These three are called the stock solutions, and are very easy to make up. For tray development take one ounce of each and add seven parts water. For tank one ounce of each and eleven parts water. Developing times: tray from five to seven minutes, tank from eight to eleven at 65° F.

The chemicals are, with the exception of the pyro, very inexpensive. There is quite a lot of compensation, and the shadow detail is as good as can be found in any formula. As for consistency, I think I know what is meant by this. There cannot be a more consistent developer since it can only be used once, as it is very rapid in oxidation.

Cheerio and good pictures.



Setting up of an anti-Axis regime in Belgrade (1) threatens the flank of the German armies occupying Rumania (2) and on the Bulgarian-Greek frontier (3). Should Yugoslavia be drawn into the war, Germany would find herself facing adversaries to the west—Yugoslavia, to the south—Greece (4) and to the east—Turkey (5). All are British supported.



Wirephoto of Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's Foreign Minister, chatting with Adolf Hitler in Berlin, where he arrived last week after a visit in Moscow.

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Owing to recent visit celebrated the Royal beginning

THE FILM PARADE

The Jeeter Lesters Get Their Pictures Taken

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

the forbidden; and the result was an almost continuous shock of horror and laughter, without any element of pity.

You can't do that sort of thing on the screen. The Jeeter Lesters had to be raised to at least a recognizable human level, pity had to be included and horror resolved in a half-hearted happy ending. These are the

inexorable laws that govern the movies and even Director Ford can't escape them. He must often have felt though during his struggles with Erskine Caldwell's intractable material that the ideal treatment for "Tobacco Road" was to leave the whole thing strictly alone.

ERROL FLYNN is undoubtedly one of the world's most beautiful human creatures. He is just as beautiful in a tweed taitleur with pleated pants as he is in hose and doublet of a Civil War uniform, and he moves through his scenes of light love-making and easy adventure like a creature beautifully afloat in its natural element. As a decorative pat-

tern on the screen he could hardly be improved on, and people who won't see him simply as design but insist on attaching meaning to his behavior just get themselves needlessly irritated. He's on view this week in a murder-mystery-comedy called "Footsteps in the Dark" and he's an amateur detective wonderfully rich and debonair, and cute enough at moments to rouse some bitter comments from your male escort. There is also a shouting, strident, rather fascinating blonde who interprets a strip-tease. "Footsteps in the Dark" isn't particularly recommended however, either as mystery or comedy, unless Errol Flynn happens to be one of your hobbies.

*"Let's go to Simpson's
and see what's new!"*



You have just a few more shopping days before Easter, so come down to Simpson's this morning. We've exploded that old adage about men's clothes never changing . . . as you'll see if you take even a brief tour through The Store for Men. The new Spring patterns and colorings in suits are a sight for winter-sore eyes (second floor). Sure-fire Spring successes in crisp new neckties and shirts are blossoming in the furnishings department (street floor).

If you're golf-minded, you'll have a grand time looking over Simpson's array of new clubs. If you're fish-conscious, we needn't remind you that Simpson's is considered by many as one of the finest tackle spots in the country (fourth floor). All in all, whether you've suits in mind or shoes, tackle or ties, you'll enjoy Easter shopping at Simpson's!

Simpson's



Owing to the great success of his recent visit to Toronto, Dante, the celebrated illusionist, will return to the Royal Alexandra for four days, beginning on Wednesday, April 9.

IN A RECENT article the distinguished interpreter Lotte Lehmann dealt in detail with the differences between the art of lieder singing and that of opera. She has won fame in both fields, and is qualified to draw fine distinctions. She is insistent that recital singing in its purest style is entirely removed from theatrical effect. In opera the singer must try to merge herself into the character she represents. In recital, she must make the words of the poem sung a living creation. "A lieder singer," she says "must be both poet and musician in a re-creative sense".

Listening to Marian Anderson at Massey Hall the other night, it struck me that this dictum of Madame Lehmann's provides an accurate description of the great

contralto in her present development. From somewhat crude beginnings, she has by constant study made her phenomenal and beautiful voice a perfect vehicle of poetic expression. In atmosphere and feeling she makes a lyric a living thing; not a mere vehicle for luscious tones. I hap-

MUSICAL EVENTS

Marian Anderson, Inspired Recitalist

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

pened to be present at her first appearance in Carnegie Hall more than ten years ago, when her voice was much more important than her art, and have noted her yearly rise in artistic stature since. Aspiration to attain the purest form of expression has made her what she is; an inspired interpreter of what she elects to sing. She always had dignity; now she has authority. In last week's concert this was as apparent in Bizet's "Agnus Dei" as in Foster's "Swanee River". The former became an impassioned prayer for peace; the latter the poignant utterance of a lonely heart.

Miss Anderson's individuality tends toward sombre expression, but this year with a new and buoyant accompanist, Franz Rupp, she is bringing more sunshine into her programs. In old English songs and modern French songs, her intellectual grip on the meaning and background of everything she sings is profoundly apparent. Even her renderings of the spirituals of her own people become more distinguished from year to year. Had she been born white, opera would long since have claimed her; but with opera barred, she has found a more comprehensive and beautiful field in pure song interpretation.

Dickson Redeems Himself

All who have intimate acquaintance with broadcasting know that the microphone is a very doubtful index of a singer's real qualities. It may, through amplification, make a small drawing-room voice sound more important than it really is. On the other hand it may wholly distort and destroy the lustre of a voice of broad and beautiful quality as in the case of Rosa Ponselle. I know of no singer who has damaged his reputation so much by broadcasting as the young Ohio basso cantante, Donald Dickson. His singing on a certain celebrated program has seemed blatant and irritating; lacking in nobility, lustre and beauty. Judge then of my surprise at Massey Hall last week, when I found the voice of Mr. Dickson rich in all these qualities and also capable of refined, tender expression. His style as an interpreter is immature and occasionally explosive but no young singer reveals more promise. It is a voice of unusual range, and its most notable feature is the mellow splendour and vastness of its lower tones. These are washed out by the microphone. Bass singers of such quality are exceedingly rare, and when Mr. Dickson revealed his true quality in "Per Me Giunto", an unfamiliar Verdi aria, every sensitive listener got a real thrill. Throughout a varied program Mr. Dickson revealed admirable training in the handling of his voice, despite its heavy calibre. His finesse in expression was evident in Schubert and modern French songs. His mezzo voice in Debussy's "Beau Soir" was charming; his dramatic fire and vivacity in Fauré's "Carnaval" and M. H. Skiles' new setting of "Ballade of the Duel" from Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" were captivating; and his singing of Negro songs was rich, spontaneous and easy. I am afraid that so far as critical music lovers were concerned Mr. Dickson came to Toronto an unwelcome visitor; but he will be doubly welcome next time.

Co-operative Handel

In recent years, Montreal choral directors have been providing an admirable example of co-operation in connection with the Montreal June Music Festival. Last week Toronto witnessed a departure in the same direction when Handel's "Messiah" was sung by members of combined choirs of the Canadian College of Organists. The scene was St. Paul's Anglican Church, which seats 3500 people on the ground floor, and

possesses one of the finest organs in America.

The effort was inter-denominational, and recalled the original structure of the Mendelssohn Choir as organized by the late Dr. A. S. Vogt 45 years ago. In creating that body Dr. Vogt enlisted the co-operation of leading local choir-masters, who brought in their best soloists and choristers. Thus the new organization was in the nature of a community effort, which won immediate prestige by the quality of its personnel.

Last week's beautiful rendering of "Messiah" was the result of several months' co-operation by distinguished choir-masters. In the chorus of 200, approximately 25 choirs were represented. Members of the College of Organists combed their forces for experienced Handel singers. By this process of selection, an almost perfect tonal balance was obtained. In choral productions of recent years the sopranos have tended to dominate, at the expense of other sections. But on this occasion tenors, altos and basses were present in ample numbers, and an admirable balance was apparent in all the famous choruses. In volume, tonal beauty, and clear, expressive enunciation the chorus was exceptionally fine. It won laurels for Dr. Charles Peaker, mainly responsible for the ensemble training, and the veteran Dr. Fricker



Marian Anderson

who directed the final rehearsals. In lieu of an orchestra Frederick C. Silvester gave superb support on the great organ.

The quality and enunciation of the choristers was equalled by the soloists. Apart from its difficult and moving arias, "Messiah" is a test in singing of recitative, which demands taste and purity of diction. All four distinguished themselves in this latter field, as well as in the vocal arabesques of the arias. The tenor John Biddle showed rich, firm quality. Alice Strong Rourke, the soprano, rose to the spiritual heights her numbers demanded. The warm, pure contralto tones of Evalene Kirby were emotionally appealing and the baritone, George Lambert, an adept in this type of singing, was notable in fervor and distinction. It is hoped that co-operation may be continued and that in future we may hear great and neglected oratorios like "Samson" and "Israel in Egypt".

Leopoldine Pichler, a young Toronto coloratura soprano, who was medallist of the Canadian National Exhibition competitions a few years ago, and has since devoted herself to intensive study, gave a recital at Columbus Hall recently. She has a sweet, pure, flexible voice which she handles adeptly, and gave proof of her skill and authority in many celebrated arias.

ART

Nostalgic Exhibit

BY GRAHAM McINNES

EVERY so often, as you go the rounds of the galleries and studios, you come up against something that rings a bell in the past, and conjures up suddenly, and with great vividness, the authentic fragrance of a bygone era. Do you remember, for instance, that exhilarating false spring of the late twenties, yes, and even the very early thirties? Do you remember those days when people believed in a League of Nations, when Kellogg and Briand fathered a no-war pact, when Stresemann and Austen Chamberlain waltzed deftly together, and the Bauhaus was a living thing? Those were the days of Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front"; Dorothy Fields and Jimmy McHugh had written "I can't give you anything but love, baby"; Literary gents split elegant hairs over cups of Bloomsbury tea; and the artists had the luxury of performing, in paint, the equivalent to discussing how many angels can balance on a pinpoint.

Well, those days came back loaded with a heavy, and I must admit a nostalgic perfume, at Michael Forster's show at Toronto's Picture Loan Society last week. Forster belongs, with Corbusier's "Vers une architecture" and Gropius' Triadic Ballet, in the beautiful past. Bits of that past have filtered through, in our day, to painting, sculpture, furniture, automobile design, houses. But it's rare to find someone turning inward, someone intellectually analysing to the last drop, someone so utterly divorced from the reality of common experience today, as Michael Forster. That it's his experience makes it valid—but not for us, necessarily. You're bound to get much pleasure from his deft arrangements of shapes, his revelation of the "dog beneath the skin." But only in a few bitingly satirical portraits does he approach, much less ever intersect, the circle of our experience.

Somehow, it's terribly sad—and none the less so for being exquisitely done. Forster is writing an elegy with his pen and his brush.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Out Where the West Begins

BY JANET MARCH

HE IS a big man and he looks as if he enjoys his meals, which obviously do him good for the world knows about his energy. Some are born energetic, and some achieve energy, but practically no one has energy thrust upon him, unless the discovery of the energy vitamin B1 is going to mean that giving the family black sheep a bottle of vitamin pills will galvanize him into sudden activity after a long life of bumming. Wendell Willkie's energy doesn't come out of any bottle. He was born with it along with his engaging honest-to-good manner out on the plains of Indiana.

You may know all about Indiana and the motor races and the sort of a place it is, but have you ever been there? I have. I went to a convention once in a hotel built in a circle around a covered court. The thermometer hit the nineties the first day and liked them so well it stayed there for the week. The swimming bath was filled half with Indiana yellow clay and half with water; you couldn't see your hand if you put it one inch under water, but this rather thick liquid was cooler than the air, even if you did have to take a shower afterwards. Tea was an unknown



leverage in that hotel. We bought a saucepan and a packet of green tea in the village store and built small fires of an afternoon on a nearby hillside to the great amuse-

ment of the Middle Westerners. It was regarded as queer and British, like dressing for dinner in the desert, and it was. The Westerners were quite right. You could play roulette a short distance up the road if you had the cash. The houses in the towns were all wooden, and every one you met was more hospitable than you would believe possible. The only thing I never learned was why people from Indiana are called Hoosiers, or if I did learn it more years than I care to count have washed out the reason.

The food was grand too. Not frilly food, but plain and well cooked and seasoned, with lots of pickles and those fine American dishes, hot biscuits and waffles. Mr. Willkie confessed to a Toronto audience that he disliked Brussels sprouts and boiled puddings, and no wonder—considering what he must have grown up on. He probably had to eat both of

Man-tailored of fine shirting, this blouse is both feminine and attractive for tailored wear. By Tooke.

those dishes every time he got into a restaurant car in England, not even a war and ration cards would save you from those foods. We could all do with a lot more Willkie vim and spirit and push these days so let's try some Western dishes.

Hamburger Soup

Here is a nourishing dish to start off with, though if you eat much of it it is doubtful if you will get very far down a menu.

- 2 potatoes
- 1 onion
- 1 carrot and 1 turnip
- 1 cup of chopped cabbage
- 1 cup of canned tomatoes
- 1 cup of string beans
- 1 cup of lima beans
- 1 cup of peas
- 1 pound of hamburger
- Salt, pepper, 2 stalks of celery, chopped

Put a little water on the hamburger and stir it till it is hot. Chop up all the vegetables, and add four cups of water, and simmer until the vegetables are cooked. Season and serve. With your soup you might like

Sour Milk Corn Bread

- 1 cup of flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of soda
- 1 teaspoon of salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of corn meal
- 2 eggs
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sour milk
- 3 tablespoons of melted butter

Sift the flour, salt and soda and then stir in the corn meal. Beat the eggs and mix with the milk and the melted shortening. Add to the flour mixture and stir till it is smooth. Bake in a greased pan in a hot oven for about thirty minutes.

Veal with Beer Sauce

- $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of thin veal cutlet
- 3 tablespoonfuls of butter
- 3 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of light beer
- 2 egg yolks
- 2 tablespoonfuls of cream
- Flour, salt and pepper

Sprinkle the meat in one large piece, with salt and pepper and roll in flour and sauté in the butter. When it is cooked through put it to keep warm. Put the cheese in the double boiler to melt slowly, and then add the beer already heated, and the egg yolks beaten and mixed with the cream. Stir the sauce until it thickens like all sauces with eggs in them this has to be carefully watched. Season to taste and pour over the veal and put under the flame of the broiler till it is lightly browned.

With this you could have

Cabbage Salad

- 4 cups of chopped cabbage
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of green pepper diced
- 2 tablespoonfuls of celery seed
- 1 tablespoon of sugar
- 1 tablespoon of minced onion
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of mayonnaise
- Pepper and salt
- 2 tablespoonfuls of beer

Mix the vegetables and season them. Add the beer to the mayonnaise, add to the cabbage and toss.

Then chill before serving.

This is what you and I call coffee cake.

Snickerdoodle

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter and lard mixed
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 cup of milk
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour
- 2 teaspoons of baking powder
- 1 cup of raisins
- Sugar, cinnamon and nuts

Cream the shortening and the sugar. Mix the egg with the milk and add to the butter and sugar. Sift in the flour and baking powder, and then add the cinnamon and

nuts. This will make a stiff mixture. Pour it into a shallow pan, sprinkle the top thickly with sugar and bake about twenty minutes in a medium oven.

Peach Pie

You can't consider Middle Western cooking without putting your mind on pie, and if you haven't at this time of year got any of your own home-made peaches left, buy some quick frozen ones instead.

Mr. Willkie quoted this as being a common like of Americans and Canadians, one of the ties that binds, and we can't do too much binding these days.

Our new neighbour had the mopes



MY! SHE WAS A CUTE LITTLE THING. Pretty as a picture. But the way she used to pace the yard like she had lost her last friend. She couldn't even say "Good morning".



WELL, ONE DAY WE'RE WALKING along to the drug-store to get ourselves a soda, when who should call up Sam, the druggist, but this same little neighbour. And she tells Sam, in no uncertain terms, to send up one of every kind of laxative, cathartic and purgative he's got. "So that's it," I decide. "The poor little creature's 'dosing' herself!"



ON THE WAY HOME, we wait till she isn't looking and I leave on her door-step a note and a package of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. In the note, I suggest if her constipation is the common type due to lack of the right kind of "bulk" in the diet, she should get at the cause and correct it. This crisp, toasty cereal will make her right as a cricket. She should eat it every day, drink plenty of water, and soon her troubles will be over!



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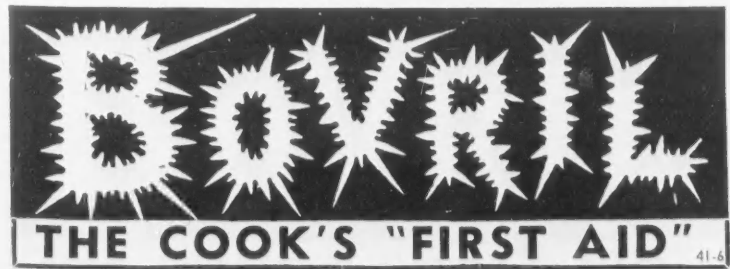
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THE COOK'S "FIRST AID" 41-6

THE WEEK IN RADIO

General Post in the Wave-lengths

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

VERY fortunately, no-one asked us to give a technical explanation why or how nearly 1,000 of the 1,300 radio stations in United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti changed their wave lengths last Saturday. If Prof. Quiz were to ask us even to describe a wave length, let alone why it should be shifted, we would be completely baffled and would probably be made to whistle with our mouth filled with soda crackers.

We do know that the whole thing started more than three years ago when radio listeners all over the country protested that Mexican stations were interfering with good reception. Radio moguls sat down at a conference in Havana and finally agreed that Cuba would get a single clear channel, Mexico five, Canada six and United States 43. All these countries agreed on a frequency shake-up that would make for less air disturbances.

The radio repair men had a field day. In Canada and United States there are about 12,000,000 push-button radio sets. Their owners paid a total of \$12,000,000 to mechanics for making minor adjustments so that when you tuned for The Happy Gang you wouldn't get Father Laphier. It cost the radio station owners another \$1,500,000 to make their necessary alterations.

Sixty-nine of the 85 Canadian stations changed their frequency. Those changes are not going to be listed here, because they were published in hundreds of Canadian newspapers whose editors suddenly awoke to the realization that there is such

a thing as radio. If they but knew it, radio is news. It's here to stay. And all the head-shakings of newspaper publishers will not harm broadcasting.

DO YOU remember when radio first broadcast news and editors cried out "It'll kill our business! Nobody will buy a paper if this is allowed to continue." Well, there is more news on the air today than ever before, and I'd like to see the editor who could prove that broadcasting the news curbed a reader's appetite for wanting to read about it with his own eyes in his own paper.

Do you remember when the first hockey and rugby games were broadcast by Foster Hewitt and Harry "Red" Foster and other sportscasters? "It'll ruin our attendance," the sport magnates yelled. "Nobody'll pay \$1.50 or \$2 if they can sit in their own front rooms and listen to the game for nothing." But they were wrong. Broadcasting sporting events only brought more people to the games.

It was the same with music. It took Sir Ernest MacMillan and Reginald Stewart and the stockholders of Carnegie Hall a long time before they would admit that broadcasting symphonies wouldn't keep everybody away... but it didn't. In fact, people flocked to hear good music as they never did before.

And it took far-seeing churchmen like Canon J. E. Ward, Rev. Wesley Hunnisett, Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon to understand that broadcasting church services wouldn't empty the churches. The critics who



Brigadier Dan Pienaar, who commands the South African forces in East Africa. He was recently awarded the D.S.O. for brilliant leadership.

opposed broadcasting sermons said that radio would ruin the Sunday church collections, but it didn't. And it didn't empty the churches, either. On a recent Sunday in Toronto, that great British churchman now at St. Andrew's-Wesley, Vancouver, Rev. Dr. F. W. Norwood, turned away hundreds of people from both morning and evening services.

HOW did we get into this, anyway?

We were writing about changing wave lengths. Let's get back to that for a minute to say that it didn't take very long after the changes to realize that what was done didn't eliminate all the noises on the air. We asked J. W. Bain, of the Radio Division of the Department of Transport, Ottawa, about it, and he said that there are three types of radio interference: (1) natural static caused by electrical disturbances in the atmosphere; (2) by the operation of various types of electrical apparatus; and (3) by two or more broadcasting stations "coming in" with comparable intensity on any one tuning position on your receiver. It is this last-named disturbance that was given attention last Saturday.

Now if they'd only clean up the lady next door who uses her vacuum cleaner just when we tune in Horace Heidt, we'd be happy.

RADIO does unfortunate things to some people. I think that radio lost Wendell Willkie the presidency of the United States. Hearing him half a dozen times on the air while he was electioneering many people took an instant dislike to him. His voice, at first, was raspy and harsh. With more experience on the air, he became more pleasant to listen to, but then his voice gave way and for the next few weeks it was husky. Certainly if the demonstrations accorded him in Toronto and Montreal last week were any indications of his popularity there couldn't be any office too high for him. Perhaps his triumphant tour of Britain and his subsequent dramatic appearance before the Foreign Relations Committee and his definite "aid-Britain" attitude had something to do with it, but to listen to the man personally, to see him as he talked, to watch the lift of his head and the upward swing of his body as he made a point... all these were things that couldn't be seen over the air. Radio has its limitations.

ODDS and ends: Jack Benny, after seven years with Jello, said his nerves were shattered (what about ours) and he wasn't going to sign any more contracts. But he did, on the condition that his repeat broadcast late Sunday night, for western listeners, could be a transcription so that he could go to bed... Claire Wallace, whose "Teatime Topics" has one of the greatest audiences in Ontario, took seriously sick recently and was temporarily replaced by her two "stooges" plus Marjorie Winspear... Don Ameche joined Bing Crosby's "Kraft Music Hall" last week, and the fans liked him.

LONDON LETTER

Public Schools Again

BY P. O'D.

ONE of the unexpected results of the famous letter sent to the Press by Colonel "Old School Tie" Bingham, is that it is being used as a text by would-be reformers of the English public-school system. The worthy Colonel claimed that boys from the national schools—as distinguished from "public"—did not make such good officers, because they had not been educated into a proper sense of responsibility and leadership.

To this the reformers reply that the obvious solution is to admit them to the same educational advantages, to throw open "the career to the talents," in Napoleon's phrase. And if the present public-school system does not permit of this being done, then change the public-school system.

Let it not be thought that this demand comes only from Socialists and educational cranks, from the people who are out to flatten everything down to the same social level. One of the chief and most energetic advocates of it is the headmaster of Rugby. And the Prime Minister himself has eloquently stated his desire to see established "a state of society where the advantages and privileges, which hitherto have been enjoyed only by the few, shall be far more widely shared by the men and youth of the nation as a whole."

Naturally educational reform, like most other large social developments will have to wait until after the end of the war. But plans are already being made—or at least discussed—very widely. The reformers are busy, and some of them are inclined to go a long way. Indeed the headmaster of Rugby goes so far as to say that the public schools, on their present basis, are an anachronism, and that, unless the basis is changed, they are doomed.

Entry to them, in his opinion, should be a matter, not of wealth, but of ability. He is all in favor of throwing them open to the brightest and most promising lads from the elementary and grammar schools, and so doing away with the social stratification in English education.

Some Tall Hurdles

As an ideal this is admirable. But as a practical aim to be realized in the course of the next decade or so, well, there are some pretty tall hurdles to take. In the first place, the masters of the lowly grammar schools are not at all impressed by this recognition of the talent among their tousled young hopefuls. On the contrary, they take the view that it is merely an attempt to bolster up the public schools by taking away their most promising pupils, educating them at the expense of the State, and leaving to the national schools only the young numskulls and loafers.

Furthermore, the suggestion is made that the probable effect of public-school life on the bright lad from the country cottage or the shabby little house in the city would be to turn him into a thorough-paced little toady or a social rebel—neither of which is a very desirable effect to have on him.

Human nature being what it is, especially English human nature, it seems unlikely that mere presence in the same classroom will make little Tommy Tucker, of Tooting, the social equal of little the Hon. Marmaduke Muggles, of Muggleton Magna. It is regrettable, it is undemocratic, but there it is.

Altogether, this problem of the public schools is a very large and thorny one, and the present war is making it a good deal thornier. So did the last one for a while, but the public schools survived it, as they have survived so much else in the long centuries of their existence. They may be an anachronism, but they are an ancient, wily, and extremely tough anachronism.

Short of the State taking them over, lock, stock, and barrel, it is hard to see how they can be made to fit into any general scheme of national education. It might be a good thing that the State should take them over—and then again it might not. After all, they have made a contribution to the national life that is written large in its history—and is still being written. Much might be gained, but a lot more might be lost.

The strength of England lies very largely in the peculiar combination it presents of the aristocratic tradition with the democratic one. And the public schools are an important part of the aristocratic tradition. Even the most earnest reformer might well hesitate to exercise on them the full vigor of his reforming zeal. Otherwise he might find that, in sweeping the rubbish out of the old baronial hall, he had swept away part of the family jewels.

Penny-Saving Duke

Dukes have to be careful in these hard times—even enormously wealthy dukes. Here is the new Duke of Bedford, one of the richest noblemen in the whole country, announcing to the vicar of his parish church at Woburn that he won't any longer be responsible for his stipend, the upkeep of the church, or the provision of a vicarage. Which seems to leave the poor vicar about as high and dry as a vicar could possibly be left.

The Duke has made a somewhat similar announcement to the vicars of two other parishes on his Woburn estate, though in their case it is merely the rents of the vicarages that he is cutting off. Apparently these two parishes are otherwise self-supporting, though the loss of the rent is a decided blow, the stipends of vicars being the modest things they usually are.

It is only last August that the Marquess of Tavistock, as he then was, came into the dukedom and the possession of a family estate valued at not far short of £5,000,000. There are miles and miles of land in Bedfordshire, centred around the great house of Woburn, and—what is probably much more valuable—hundreds of acres in the very heart of London, stretching from Russell Square in Bloomsbury to the Tottenham Court Road.

You wouldn't think the stipends of even a dozen vicars would make much of a dint in his income. But it is only fair to remember that, though the estate he inherited is worth so much, the succession duties are over £3,000,000, so it may be that he is conscious of the very chill wind that blows from the Treasury Department. That is a bill that will take a lot of scraping together to pay off, and possibly he feels that every little bit helps.

In any case, the vicar is out to defend his rights—if he has any. His solicitor is said to be searching ancient records for evidence that the

QUERY

DARK is thy path, O Sun,
And all unknown to us thy way.
But bright are lanes we walk
Lit by thy ray.

Who marks a road for thee,
O Sun that makes our day?

EMILY LEWIS.

Duke is obliged to pay. He has got back as far as the year 1308, but apparently the particular deed he is after has been put in safe custody somewhere for the duration of the war.

It would certainly be too hard to lose it, whether it has any bearing on the present case or not. Dukes more than 630 years old must be rather rare even in England. Any think of having to go back to 1308 when you want to find out who owes what to whom?

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English Complexion Powder
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You'll find that the fairy film of Yardley English Complexion Powder is unperturbed through days of outdoor pleasure, or evenings of delight... and you'll have the mild intoxication of its "Bond Street" fragrance—\$1.10

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\$1.10 to \$2.00



"THE BACK PAGE"

A Canadian's Open Letter to F.D.R.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

I WISH there was a way to thank you somehow, for your speech of the other Saturday night. Not so much as a Canadian, as just an ordinary man still free to listen to his own radio.

I have always liked to hear you speak . . . on any subject, at any time. Because you have the way that only Mr. Churchill has, of lifting the spoken word from its mere humdrum communication of understanding to the pulse-stirring invocation of a full affective response. But when the things you say are the very things we have been wanting and praying to hear said, for so long; when they are the good, loud, things you said the other Saturday night, for the whole world to hear, then my radio seems like the best thing on the earth.

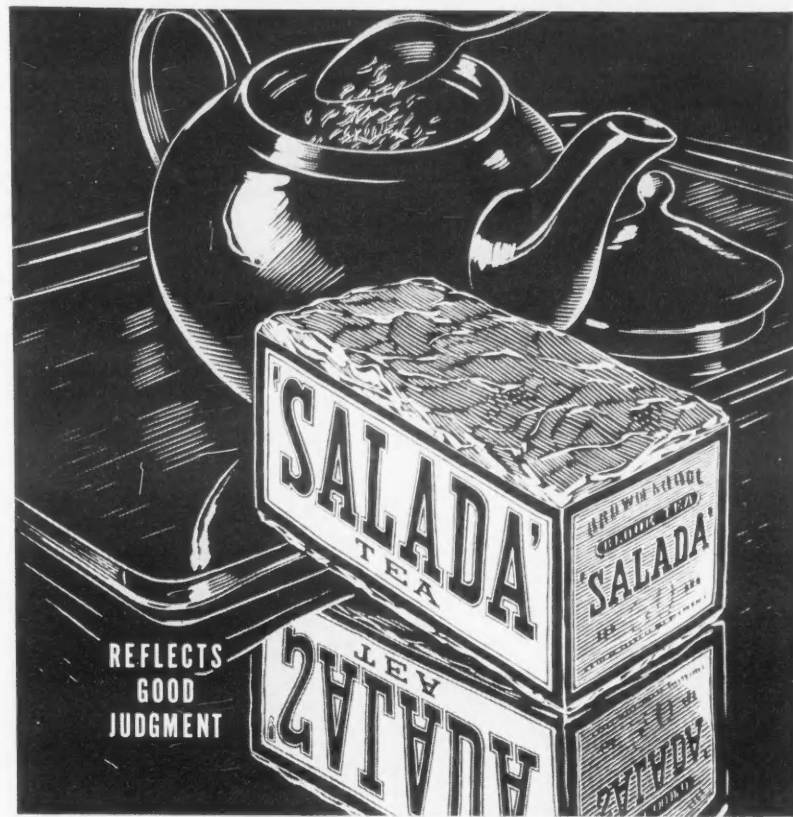
BY ERNEST BUCKLER

For a long time, there were only two voices in the world that were heard around it. But they were harsh voices, and they always said the things we hated. . . and that makes a great difference. How good it is now, to hear the loud, vigorous, voices, saying once again the things we so desperately want to hear. Saying again the true things with the deep clear ring and fire they deserve. It is sweet to hear the great voices of the free man again, in anger . . . to hear justice talk tough. So long the voice of freedom was mild. So too long it was too mild. It is good to sit at your radio now, and realize that the voice of truth and freedom is still the loudest and the clearest, still ready to speak out for your own heart. And when you go on to say the good, loud, fierce, things you did about our England, our patient, wounded, glorious, England. . . then the proud thrill starts, and my radio seems like the best thing on the whole earth.

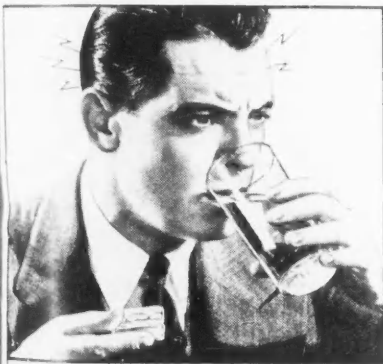
I like to think of two other men who listened to you. I enjoy very much the bitterness, the frustration, they must have felt. I like to think of those sweet, overdue, stripes they got from the lash of your tongue. They must have put their arms up before their faces. I like that part of it very much. I thank you especially for that. A whole lot. I think a few speeches from you, like the one of the other Saturday night, would be worth as much to us as the fifty destroyers.

Now we are not alone. Now we have a strong new weapon. Not secret, but the most powerful of all, a twin eloquence to that which Mr. Churchill has proven to be the most bracing and indestructible of all weapons. Stinging us awake to our own mind's voice. Giving us the food of great words, the longest-sustaining food for the fight that there is. The guns of the enemy sound hollow while such words last in our ears. And with Mr. Churchill and you, it is our side which will always have the best words in its ears now, because the words you give us are the words that amplify the voices of our own hearts. The peoples of Democracy could well say, now, "Give us Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt, and we will finish the job."

I thank you for all this, Mr. Roosevelt. Now that "the voices" are with us, we will win. Yours sincerely,
Bridgetown, N.S. ERNEST BUCKLER.



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The coming of Aspirin has been a wonderful thing to millions of people. It has largely put an end to taking "pain-killers," dangerous strong drugs, and old-fashioned, slow-acting pain remedies.

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So for amazingly fast relief for headaches, neuritis . . . or rheumatic pain, use Aspirin. Get Aspirin when you buy. It's made in Canada and "Aspirin" is the trade mark of The Bayer Company, Limited.

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PRAYER — 1941

ALL I ask is quietness
With sleep to follow bread;
Warming light and cooling night
And low words said.

A little house for gentle rest,
A clear sky when I wake;
Song and sun and good work done
For dear love's sake.

GILEAN DOUGLAS.

SALVAGE

THEIR house afire, my stricken neighbors screamed;
Though held in sleep I heard their calls, and dreamed
Of horrors that efface the world we know
Until awakened by that awful glow.
Racing to help, I heard my neighbors cry,
"Save Robert's soldier-picture or I'll die!"
"Get the old clock—don't bother with those chairs!"
"My beads! My beads! I left them all upstairs!"

Oil from a lamp beside a sleeper's bed
Had spread the flames. Only the lean-to shed
Could be approached. I looked in at the door
As the roof cracked. A tub on the floor
Just out of reach, but with a garden rake
I drew it out.

These are the things they take
As they seek shelter for what's left of life
A soldier's picture, fancy paper-knife,
A velvet strip with flowers painted on it,
A time-forsaking clock, a clansman's bonnet,
A photo-album, vase with paper rose,
A rake, and tub half-filled with half-washed clothes.

So with our house afire we foolish cry,
"Save my old fetishes, or I shall die!"
"Keep our old laws!" "Keep the wood bridge, the steeple!"
"Save my beliefs—don't bother with those people!"
"Keep the old boundaries of tribe and race!"
"Save above all official pride and place!"

EMILY LEAVENS.

at EATON'S

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They're rimmed with rubber to provide a platform that cushions your footfalls.

"Feather-light" and flexible, to help make you lithe as a lynx, quick as a kitten.

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The first in a series of "Tabby Cat Sole" Shoes at EATON'S!

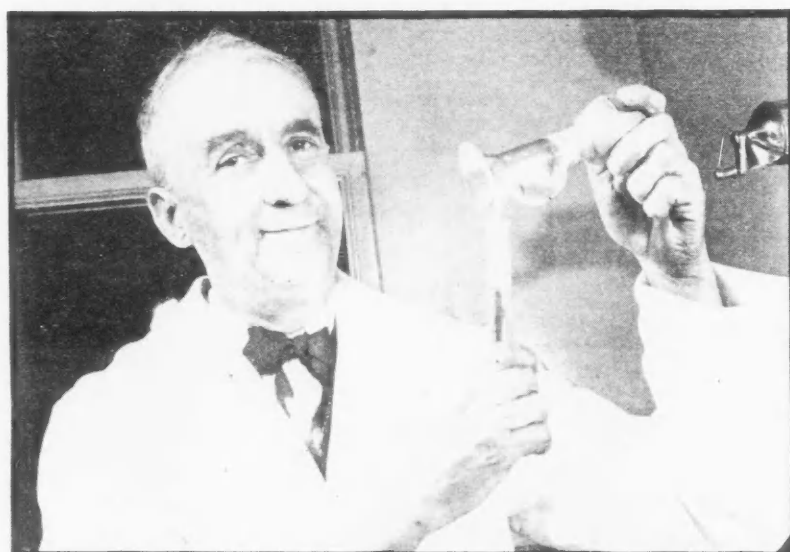


Second Floor, Queen Street
THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Streamlined Drive Planned for New War Loan



The skunk is milked with a suction pump. Notice his long claws



Charles Sparhawk, who introduced the skunk into milady's boudoir

MILKING SKUNKS FOR PERFUME

WAR has had the effect of creating a boom in the American perfume industry. At the same time it has cut off American manufacturers' supplies of fixatives, without which perfumes soon lose their aroma.

If butter is not covered in a refrigerator, it absorbs the odors of other foods and holds them; that's the function of a fixative in perfume. Such fixatives must be obtained from live animals. In the past, perfumers have depended chiefly on such animal secretions as musk from Himalayan deer, and civet from the civet cats of Abyssinia. They have also used a secretion called castor which is obtained from Canadian or Russian beavers and ambergris from whales.

To-day the heretofore notorious common skunk is coming to the rescue of the perfume industry. For Charles Sparhawk, a chemist who has a plant in Sparkhill, N.Y., is milking skunks, deodorizing the potent fluid and selling it to perfumers as a fixative.

The method which Mr. Sparhawk uses to "milk" a skunk is his own secret. But he takes no chances: his milking outfit consists of a mask, rubber gloves and hat and he usually works in the winter when the animal is sluggish. One milking yields about a thimbleful of fluid.

Sparhawk discovered a method of deodorizing the stench an angry skunk leaves when a friend of his asked him to see what he could do about the upholstery of a new car which had come out second best in an encounter with the doughty little black and white kitten. When he had successfully deodorized his friend's car, Sparhawk kept right on experimenting until he discovered how to deodorize the "milk" from live skunks.



Mephitis mephitis, the skunk

Finally he contacted a man in Pennsylvania who raises skunks for their pelts and persuaded him that there was more profit in the "milk" than in the pelts. Now his little business is one of the most unique and profitable in the country.

Mephitis mephitis, the skunk, will weigh up to ten pounds and is a good-natured fellow if you leave him alone. His nose is long and pointed so that he can dig his favorite food, insects, out of the ground. He also includes mice, frogs and eggs on his menu.

A mother skunk has a yearly litter of from six to 10 young and they stay with her for six months or more, until they are full grown. The skunk's single effective weapon against aggressors is a yellow liquid produced in two muscular-walled glands at the base of the abdomen. It has an effective range of from ten to twelve feet. His aim is unerring.

THE financial machinery of Canada is now being groomed for what is probably its most difficult task to date—the raising of a loan commensurate with the magnitude of this all-out war. Compared to the billions that will be needed for the entire struggle, the first two war loans and the savings certificate campaign provided small amounts. Taxation, now yielding about one billion a year, is a major factor, but there is still a wide gap to be filled. The forthcoming loan will have to produce an unprecedented amount of money, or else there will have to be another appeal this year.

There was a corresponding stage in the last war when the preliminary canners having been run, the course had to be relaid for the main events. But that stage was not reached until three years had elapsed, and three loans had been floated with aggregate subscriptions of some \$365 millions.

The success of the large-scale effort, in the first Victory loan campaign of November, 1917, is seen by the fact that subscriptions came from nearly nine times as many people as had entered for the first three loans, and a total of \$398 millions was subscribed. That in fact was the first really popular loan, the subscriptions to earlier loans having come mostly from the monied classes who were already familiar with bonds. The second Victory loan, of November, 1918, attracted over one million subscribers for a total of

BY W. A. McKAGUE

The financial machinery of Canada is now being tuned up for the biggest war loan campaign in our history, following the lines of the Victory Loans of the last war.

A consideration of some of the difficulties shows that the highest degree of effort will be necessary. The personnel of banks, bond and stock firms is being organized into a giant co-operative campaign.

\$660 millions, or more than the total of the first three loans, while the third and last Victory loan, floated in November, 1919, brought a slightly larger total.

Victory at Hand

Of course by November, 1918, victory was already at hand, while the issue of a year later was merely to cover demobilization and other post-war work. The subscriptions undoubtedly were helped by the thought that there would be no more issues of Dominion bonds bearing 5½% interest, and that view was quite justified by subsequent history. Even the income tax-exemption feature was dropped in the third Victory

loan, without impairing its success.

This war, however, is on a faster and vaster scale. Only a year and a half has elapsed, but we have had two loans for an aggregate of about \$675 millions. Now we find the need much greater than had been at first anticipated, and we accordingly are forced into a campaign of much greater magnitude.

The essential difference between the first three "war" loans and the subsequent three "Victory" loans of the 1914-19 period was that in the former the subscriptions were obtained by the banks, bond and stock firms in their normal organizations, whereas in the latter their personnel was pooled into one gigantic organization. In this war also, the individual banks, bond and stock firms were the intermediaries for the first two loans. But they will once again pool their efforts for the next loan, and probably for others to follow. As the campaign is expected to be in late May or early June, and several weeks of preparation are necessary, the organization is now taking shape. A banker has been named as its head, and numerous meetings of those concerned have already been held in the principal cities of Canada.

Following the lines of the Victory loans, central Dominion committees are being formed to handle such general matters as publicity and institutional subscriptions. But the big job of each provincial organization necessarily will be the actual canvass, for which purpose it will go

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

War Pinches British Business

BY P. M. RICHARDS

NO DOUBT, at the beginning of this war, there were plenty of people who saw it not as slaughter and starvation and misery but as a new industrial and trading phase which would present opportunities for large profits. In Britain, business men have long since realized that this is not that kind of a war; in Canada the same realization is growing, under the pressure of rising taxes and limitations of supplies, while the United States is now being given warnings to this effect by business analysts.

The latest of the analyses of British corporation profits made periodically by the London *Economist* shows that whatever may be said of war generally, there is nothing in this one to sustain the avaricious dreams of speculators or support the German propagandists' picture of British workers being martyred by a fat, cynical plutocracy. In 1940, according to the *Economist's* analysis, British industrial profits rose by 9.2 per cent., from £377,078,000 to £411,186,000, and these, it must be noted, are total trading profits achieved at a time when the whole tempo of industry was keying up for a great war push. From these latter figures there have to be subtracted taxation and depreciation, and published net profits declined during this first complete year of war from £216,336,000 to £208,086,000. This year the fuller weight of 100 per cent. excess profits tax will be felt, so that assuming a maintenance of the trading revenue the net income of industry would fall still further.



Curtailement of Supplies

It will, however, fall more than the tax influence alone indicates. Wherever Britain's industry and trade fail to serve a vital purpose in providing the weapons of war, and of exports, the Government is cutting their supplies to the bone. Current advice states that cotton supplies to the Lancashire industry are now being cut to such an extent that many concerns will probably have to close down, while even the preferential treatment accorded those whose feet are planted firmly in Government and export business must face a lower margin of profit on their turnover. So with the tinplate industry, which has found its steel supplies considerably curtailed. So with the building groups, whose supplies are now controlled. So, in fact, throughout the whole industrial range.

In Britain, therefore, there is no new taste of profit in this war, and there is likely to be less and less in Canada and the United States, as the pressure of war needs increases. If it should be a long war the implications are profound. The degree of control and restriction already introduced in Britain has created the usual speculation about the prospect of more or less complete nationalization, to endure as a fundamental part of the economy after the war is finished. And as various restrictionist moves operate against profits—not directly but as an inevitable corollary of war regimentation—there must be a number of corporate casualties, whose fatal wounds will be clearly traceable to official action. They will have a claim against the Government for some sort of help for a development which was none of their making. If the Government should accept the principle of a sort of help subsidy in such cases, it is easy to see how the trend toward nationalization would be accentuated.

A Question of Profit

In one sense the problem of nationalization is largely a question of profit. What indeed this war may see is a conflict between the elevation of the profit motive (precisely because it may reduce profits so seriously as to bring into the melting pot of controversy, social and political, the very question of the economic structure) and the virtual destruction of the profit motive. In Britain (and in Canada and the United States) there is a part of the population which in the simplest sense lives upon profit—the people who own shares of the capital stock of corporations and live on the dividends they receive therefrom. Toward such the Government obviously has an obligation, and the recognition of this obligation could in certain circumstances take the form of nationalization of industry.

The same end is also approached from the opposite angle. It is a far cry, perhaps, to the day when the profit motive may cease to be the determining factor throughout the economy, but these early stages, when the compulsion of war removes that free play in which alone the making of profits could be held to be a reasonably equitable scheme of things, may lead to new arrangements in certain sections of industry, and these in turn may be capable of extension into a more general nationalization.



graphically sub-divide its whole territory into practicable administrative units, in each of which the skill of one or more professional security salesmen will combine with the influence of local leaders and the footwork of local canvassers in an effort to meet whatever quota may be set for the territory.

While organization may be similar, there is a considerable difference in the economic background. In the last war prices were well up before the big campaigns came along so that business was prosperous and money accumulated rapidly from both wages and profits. Hundreds of millions of dollars were needed for the war, but hundreds of millions of dollars were available in swollen treasuries and bank accounts, and they were easily enlisted for service at the attractive rates of five per cent and five and one-half per cent, with income tax exemption except in the 1919 issue.

Grimmer Business

The present war is grimmer business in the financial world. Public spending is on so vast a scale that it tolerates neither high prices nor wide profits. A great effort is being made to prevent a rise in wages, prices and profits, while a multitude of war taxes cut deeply into such surpluses as do exist. Consequently there is no war-created cushion for absorption of big war loans. Rightly or wrongly, an effort is being made to keep interest on the three per cent plan which was reached in the depression years, and also to keep industrial yields within reach of this level for government bonds; for instance, a fairly sound industrial bond may yield five per cent or even six per cent, but it would never do to have it yielding ten per cent. And finally, there is no longer the slightest thought of tax exemption, because practically every dollar of income is needed for assessment purposes.

It is also evident that the years between the two wars were years of disillusion in more ways than one. What was to have made the world safe for democracy seems only to have given birth to autocracy, and the little nations with which Germany was ringed on the ground of self-determination failed to solve the problem of peace in Europe.

In our own Canada we had unhappy repercussions from the success of our war finance. The debt which had been created was never redeemed, the boon of tax exemption soon became a bone of contention, and what had been applauded as thrift came to be derided as coupon-

clipping. In the years of depression certain municipalities vied with one another in beating down the bondholder, while the Social Credit party of Alberta, and other groups which made a bid for power, condemned creditors of all categories as enemies of the people. All this time the governments themselves were piling up scheme upon scheme to ease the life of the thriftless and the unfortunate at the expense of those who did enjoy some wealth, whether by being born to it, or attaining it, or by having it thrust upon them.

It is through this combination of forces that we entered the present struggle with the highest scales of social benefits in all history and practically the highest wage rates, but with interest and the other privileges of investment at just about an all-time low.

To promote a record loan campaign under these conditions is a task of the greatest difficulty. And the immediate circumstances are not any more helpful. In January there was the appeal for initial payments of income tax, at rates higher than ever before. February and early March brought the savings certificate campaign. Now there is the war charities campaign. April 30 is closing date for full payment of income tax. The loan appeal therefore will reach a public whose ability to pay, while far from exhausted, is at least slightly impaired.

Combining the Effort

It is understood that the savings organization, which in February secured pledges for regular purchases of certificates to the amount of some \$10 millions a month, feels that an appeal for bond purchases on the instalment plan would cause some of these pledges to be broken. Such a restriction would restrict the effort of the loan campaign, for the totals of the last war were aided by subscriptions on this basis. It might have been better to combine the effort, so as to reach both large and small savers at the one time, and thus prevent some one who could quite well have bought a \$500 or a \$1000 bond, from satisfying his conscience with a pledge of \$10 a month.

The loan campaign will recognize the professional status and usefulness of the experienced bond and stock dealer by a definite plan of remuneration. This may not be as liberal as in the last war, but it should not be niggardly, at a time when labor is being assured of the highest wages in its history, and when industrial equipment is being fully employed and, in the main, fully compensated by way of depreciation,

depletion and profits. The savings campaign and the war charities campaign have pretty well exhausted the time that any canvasser, organizer or committee-man can gratuitously afford. Bond and stock organizations, as well as banks, are essential in our economic machinery, and if their normal business, which has been very dull for many months, is to be practically at a standstill during several weeks of a loan campaign, then the personnel enlisted for the government's purposes must be compensated on a reasonable basis. Even with this inducement, the task will be plenty hard.

Record of Domestic War Loan Campaigns

Date	Coupon Rate %	No. Subscribers	Am't Subscribed
1915, Nov.	5*	24,862	\$103,729,500
1916, Sept.	5*	34,526	201,414,800
1917, Mar.	5*	10,800	260,768,000
1917, Nov.	5 1/2*	826,025	398,000,000
1918, Nov.	5 1/2*	1,067,879	660,000,000
1919, Nov.	5 1/2*	—	678,000,000
1940, Jan.	3 1/4*	178,000	\$74,576,850
1940, Sept.	3 1/4*	—	300,000,000

*—Exempt. —taxable.

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New machines that distribute expenditures direct to cost accounts and produce reports that provide complete cost information economically.

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Factory at Windsor, Ontario



A British artillery officer observes and directs fire on Berbera, in Ethiopia. Late last week the British stormed and occupied Keren, East Africa's major stronghold of Italian resistance, and captured Harar, the second city of Ethiopia. Keren, the mountain key to Eritrea's capital, Asmara, forty-five miles to the southeast, had been defended for seven weeks by 35,000 crack Fascist troops under the command of the Duke of Aosta. The capture of Harar means that the railroad from Addis Ababa to Djibouti on the Gulf of Aden is at the mercy of the British.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago—three or four months to be exact—I read in your columns that, as I remember it, you considered the stock of Brazilian Traction to be "decidedly speculative." Has anything happened in the meantime to cause you to change your opinion?

—M. A. D., Toronto, Ont.

No. I still think the stock can be rated in that class and, as I said in the previous item, will probably remain there until the outcome of the War decides the fate of Brazil and of foreign capital invested in the country. However, the adoption of North American policies designed to promote better feelings with South America and to ameliorate adverse foreign exchange conditions existing in most South American countries would help Brazil back on her feet.

The War, as you know, has played hob with Brazil's economy, for the British blockade has cut off the country's coffee and cotton markets in continental Europe and at the same time Britain is concentrating her cotton purchases within the Empire. The United States has a cotton marketing problem of its own, so there is little relief for Brazil there.

Nevertheless, you can expect utility operations to be well maintained for some time to come as the influence of customer additions is felt. Earnings for 1940 are expected to decline moderately from 1939's \$1.30 per share. Because of the uncertain exchange situation, dividends are remote. Latest reports are that net earnings during February were \$1,667,960—the highest for that particular month since 1931. For the first two months of 1941, earnings are \$421,553 more than for the similar period of 1939.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Limited, is a holding company which, through subsidiaries, supplies electric light and power, gas, traction, telephone and water service in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos and outlying regions which include the chief coffee and industrial districts in Brazil.

The company's expansion possibilities are large, but growth depends to a great extent upon the success of Brazil in establishing a more advanced economic machine which will raise the general standard of living and alleviate a certain amount of political unrest. Internal prosperity is unlikely until world consumption of coffee reaches the point where such temporary measures as burning the excess annual crop can be abandoned.

EMPRESS, PORCUPINE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own some shares of Empress Consolidated Gold Mines, McLeod River Mining Corporation and Porcupine Gold Mines, and would appreciate information regarding their standing, prospects and present value.

—R. L. B., Lindsay, Ont.

No market exists at present for Empress Consolidated shares. This company has been inactive for over two years and needs finances. Considerable work was done, including 9,000 feet of diamond drilling, but results were not encouraging. There was talk of securing additional property but I have not heard of this having materialized.

Your McLeod River Mining Corporation shares are valueless. Some years ago a mortgage of \$79,000 was outstanding, and I understand the company now has no property.

Porcupine Gold Mines was taken over by Porcupine V.N.T. Gold Mines, which disposed of the property to Vipond Consolidated Mines, later absorbed by Anglo-Huronian Ltd. Your Porcupine Gold shares are still exchangeable I believe on the basis of one Anglo-Huronian for each 40 shares held, and I suggest you communicate with the Trusts & Guarantee Co. Ltd., 302 Bay St., Toronto.

WRIGHT-HARGREAVES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly give an opinion on Wright-Hargreaves, particularly as to its possible longevity. From a safety of capital viewpoint, would you consider changing into one or more of the newer mines, and if so, which ones?

—S. H. G., Victoria, B.C.

In few instances do the reported ore reserves indicate the probable longevity of Canadian mines, as the general practice is for each company to carry out what it considers an economical development of ore ahead of actual milling requirements. Wright-Hargreaves reserves are sufficient for over three years and as the upper levels continue to produce considerable new ore, there has been no urgency in developing the lower levels. Meanwhile, however, development has disclosed persistence of high grade ore to a depth of below 6,000 feet, hence it appears quite reasonable to anticipate at least another 10 years of highly productive life.

Wright-Hargreaves is in the best position in its history. New records in production and earnings were established in the fiscal year ending August 31, at which time the working capital position was the highest ever. From the viewpoint of safety of your capital, along with stability of income, you would not make any mistake in retaining your stock. If, however, you are more interested in the possibilities of capital appreciation and mine expansion you would perhaps be better off with such mines as Kerr-Addison, Preston East Dome, San Antonio or MacLeod-Cockshutt.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.

C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.

Chartered Accountants

Toronto

Kirkland Lake



Faith in Canada's Future

To lend money on Canadian real estate away back in 1855, when this Corporation was first established in business, required more than good judgment—it required faith. The future of Canada was obscure. Never in the years that have followed has that faith wavered. It governs the Canada Permanent policy to-day.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Head Office
320 BAY ST. - TORONTO
Assets Exceed \$67,000,000

Of No Interest—Except to Masons

ONLY members of the Fraternity of Freemasons are eligible for the advantageous rates offered by the Protective Association of Canada for Sickness, Accident and Accident Death indemnity. This purely Canadian company, founded in 1907, is the only one in Canada offering this exclusive privilege.

More per week is paid by Protective Excel and Duplex policies than any other policies carrying similar premiums. The company's strong liquid position enables it to meet claims with the minimum of fuss and delay—a feature which is constantly praised by our policyholders.

Write at once for full details to Protective Association of Canada, Granby, Que., or to your local agent.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 217

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1941 and the same will be payable at the Bank and Branches on and after Thursday, 1st May 1941 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March 1941. The Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
A. E. ARSCOTT
General Manager
Toronto, 7th March 1941

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

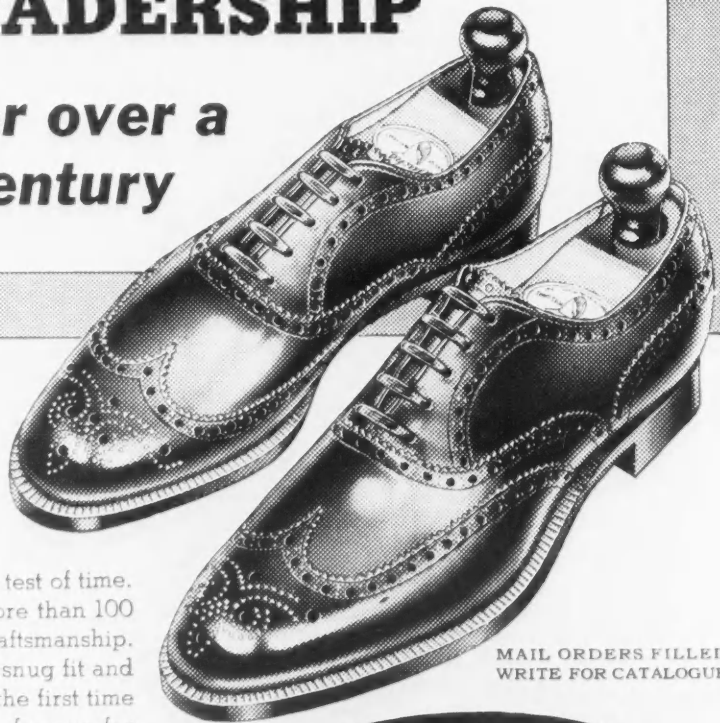
NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending 30th day of April, 1941:
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By Order of the Board
Montreal, March 17, 1941
C. B. ROBINSON
Secretary-Treasurer



STYLE and QUALITY LEADERSHIP

for over a Century

Bond Street Line
priced at \$11.00



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Dack's
SHOES FOR MEN

DS-1540

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Dack Shoes have stood the test of time. Every pair is backed by more than 100 years of experienced craftsmanship. That's why Dack's give you snug fit and superlative comfort—from the first time on. That's why Dack's are famous for sturdy quality and "thrifty mileage". That's why Dack's have an individuality of their own—yet reflect the newest in authentic styling. You'll always be glad you chose Dack Shoes.

GOLD & DROSS

SHAWINIGAN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been holding Shawinigan common stock for some time, purchased considerably above the present market price. May I have your opinion on the future possibilities of this stock. My holding was not purchased as a speculation and if advisable I can hold it indefinitely.

G. B. H., Montreal, Que.

The common stock of Shawinigan Water and Power has attraction for income but its appreciation possibilities are limited. If, as you say, the stock was not "purchased as a speculation" and you can hold it "indefinitely," I think I would do so, for the long term outlook is favorable.

A continued high level of operations is assured by war-stimulated industrial activity in the service area. However, most of the revenue gained will probably be offset by higher costs, particularly taxes, and this trend is borne out in results for the year ended December 31st, 1940, when net was equal to 95 cents per common share, as compared with \$1.06 in the previous year. Continuation of the 90-cents-per-share dividend is expected.

With 62 per cent of revenues coming from industrial customers, continued record sales are assured for the duration of the war. The outlook for the chemical subsidiary is favorable, and its already growing export demand has been stimulated by war activities. However, any sharp profit gains by this subsidiary doubtless will be pulled down by various war taxes.

Shawinigan Water & Power Company, one of the largest producers of hydro-electric power in the world, serves, largely at wholesale, virtually all the industrial section of the Province of Quebec. Private companies serving Quebec and Montreal also are supplied with part of their requirements.

STRAW LAKE BEACH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

One man tell me how Straw Lake Beach is doing?

R. B. S., Halifax, N.S.

A small profit is being made by Straw Lake Beach and the ore position has been improved recently. The bottom level has disclosed conditions as good or better than on the horizon above, which was previously the last opened in the mine. Tonnage possibilities, however, appear to be restricted and the outlook largely dependent on the opening up of more substantial orebodies.

DOMINION TEXTILE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like very much to know what you think of the common stock of Dominion Textile. Also, if you have any news as to how the company did in 1940, I would like to have it. Will the company be affected very much by the Excess Profits Tax?

R. D. W., Winnipeg, Man.

The common stock of Dominion Textile has appeal for income coupled with above-average appreciation possibilities.

I understand that in the fiscal year which ended March 31, the mills of the Dominion Textile Company probably enjoyed steadier near capacity operations than in any other year. While the "poundage" for the year promises to set a new high

record for all time, the value of sales has by no means kept pace, for prices for raw cotton and manufactured textiles have been comparatively steady since war began. The level has been considerably below that prevailing in the last war, in the year or two immediately following, and on several occasions since.

Due in part at least to the substantial production of war materials, Dominion Textile's volume of output has been maintained beyond the average of the industry during the latest fiscal year. In the first year of the war these goods amounted to more than 15,000,000 pounds and included khaki flannel, drill shirting, summer battle dress cloth, airplane cloth, heavy duck for gun covers and tents, tarpaulin duck, duck for kit bags, anti-gas cloth, camouflage net-

ting and other lines. The ratio of war goods to total output is running around 25 per cent or higher.

As you know, in the period ended March 31, 1940, earnings were equal to \$7.70. In the year ended March 31, 1941, much heavier excess profits taxes must be paid, for Dominion Textile is chargeable with the 18 per cent corporation tax and 61.5 per cent of surplus profits over the 1936-1939 period. Some relief may be forthcoming if, as seems expected in industrial circles, companies whose fiscal years ended before the end of 1936 are permitted to use the calendar year of 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939 as the basis for "standard" profits.

I think you can expect earnings for the 1940-1941 fiscal period to be somewhat below those of the previous year, but the \$5 dividend should be covered.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of New York stock market prices was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12 but is now undergoing test as to continuation.

BACKGROUND OF THE MARKET

Dull and inactive markets, such as have been witnessed for some weeks past, often signal an important price swing as in the making. These inactive intervals represent the pause during which the market is oriented for the forthcoming move. In this connection, investors will recall the very quiet markets in May 1938 that preceded the sharp rise of succeeding months, and the dull period during the opening months of 1940 that preceded the panic decline in May of that year.

In judging the outcome of these intervals of relatively small volume of transactions, some attention must be given to the historical background out of which they issue. The quiet weeks in the spring of 1938, for illustration, came after a year of severe market liquidation and might normally have been considered as precursors of an important upward swing. Conversely, the dull interval during the opening months of 1940 came after a market and business advance that had been under way for around two years. The odds of any forthcoming decisive swing were, therefore, somewhat in favor of decline rather than of advance.

BASE FOR ADVANCE BEING LAID

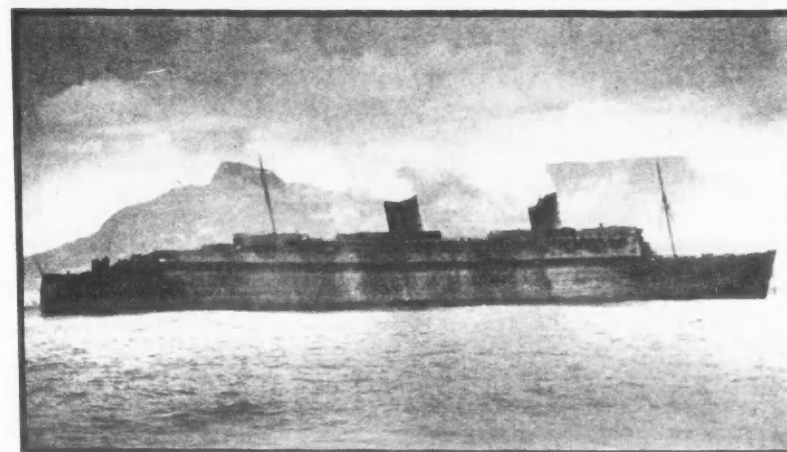
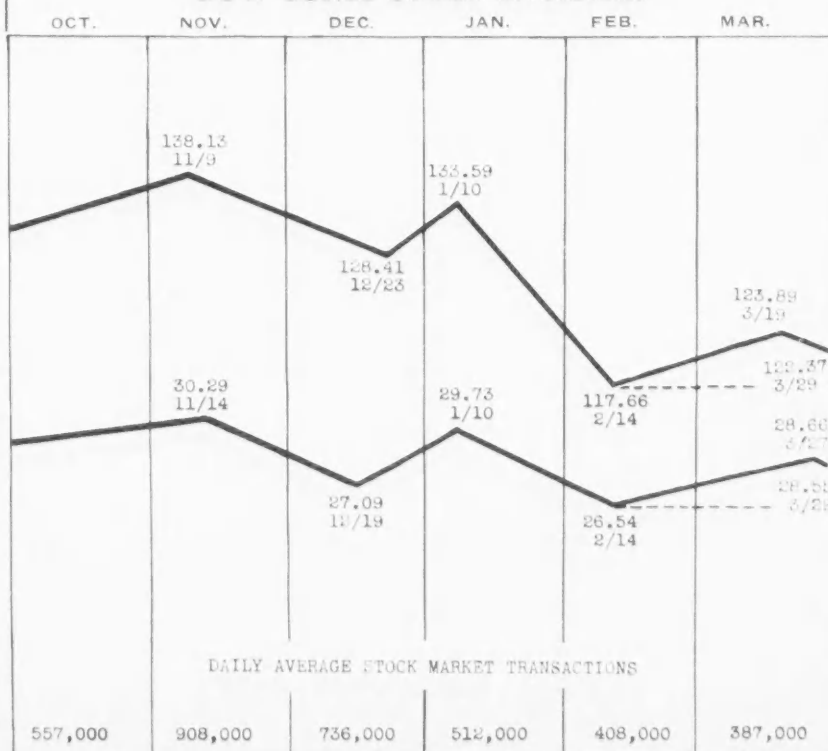
In the current instance, dullness is putting in its appearance at a time when business is yet in the early stages of a considerable expansion, as indicated both by the needs of the defense program and by increased consumer buying that this defense activity will engender. Furthermore, the New York stock market, as indicated in the chart illustrating the cyclical movement, is not in any broad top area but, to the contrary, is near the bottom level of a decline that was initiated some eighteen months back.

In summary, the current dull period carries the suggestion that a base for eventual broad advance is being laid. This viewpoint, if correct, does not imply further testing of last year's low point, or even a moderate penetration of such low point, as impossible. It does suggest, however, that accumulation of selected stocks, during periods of market weakness, will prove to have been sound procedure. When issues like duPont, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Union Carbide, to mention a few instances, can be purchased to yield 5% or more, as now or has recently prevailed, the market, on any reasonable criterion, would seem in a broad purchasing range.

DECLINE NOT YET FINISHED?

Technically speaking, the market is in an initial rally from the February lows and, even though this rally may carry further, has not yet demonstrated that the testing decline of January and February has ended. Such ending would be indicated by a setback here carrying both averages toward but not under February lows, and a succeeding rally in which both averages attained new high ground above the current rally peaks. Conversely, a close in both the Dow-Jones rails and industrials at or under 25.53 and 116.65 would suggest a return to or under the 1940 bottoms.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



The "Queen Mary" as she appeared in war paint recently in Cape Town, South Africa. She made the trip from New York without armed escort.

CANADIAN SECURITIES

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

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VANCOUVER
MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1901
15 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

NEW YORK
LONDON,
ENGLAND

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers.
15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

THE DOMINION SECURITY! LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1889 — HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO — ONTARIO

THE UNION FIRE, ACCIDENT & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE

Established in 1828

OPERATED IN CANADA BY CANADIANS

Total assets as at 31st Dec., 1939	\$25,876,242
Total surplus, Dec. 1939	7,508,141
Assets in Canada as at 31st Dec. 1940	736,087
Surplus to policyholders in Canada	361,785

Deposit with the Federal Government at Ottawa consisting entirely of the highest grade of Canadian Securities is \$608,833, this being \$172,556 in excess of the Statutory requirements.

In the United States its Assets as at the 31st Dec., 1940 were \$1,617,888, and the surplus to policyholders \$977,360.

ABSOLUTELY SECURE—Reinsurances over its own retention are ceded to a group of four strong companies fully licensed in Ottawa, two of which are purely Canadian and two American reinsurers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA 465 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL
Manager for Canada J. F. A. GAGNON
Secretary S. F. LERICHÉ

ONTARIO BRANCH 907 EXCELSIOR LIFE BLDG., TORONTO
JAMES PRESTON, Manager
W. E. A. JOHNSON & A. B. McDONALD, Inspectors

GUNNAR GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 8

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable May 1, 1941, to shareholders of record April 15, 1941.

By order of the Board.
B. F. KEARNS,
Secretary-Treasurer
Toronto, March 29, 1941.

A CHECK-UP OF YOUR INVESTMENTS

A requisite of a sound investment portfolio is a periodic analysis by a competent investment consultant. This service may be obtained without obligation at any of our offices.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED

Business Established 1889
TORONTO

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

A complete British Empire and Foreign Banking Service

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.
249 Branches throughout Scotland. HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH

London: City Offices—3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.
8, WEST SMITHFIELD, E.C.1.
49, CHARING CROSS, S.W.1.
London: West End—64, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.
BURLINGTON GARDENS, W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS £85,891,644

Associated Bank—Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House)

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

AGENCY BUILDING • • • • • EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W. • • • • • CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. • • • • • REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING • • • • • SASKATOON, SASK.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago — three or four months to be exact—I read in your columns that, as I remember it, you considered the stock of Brazilian Traction to be "decidedly speculative." Has anything happened in the meantime to cause you to change your opinion?

—M. A. D., Toronto, Ont.

No. I still think the stock can be rated in that class and, as I said in the previous item, will probably remain there until the outcome of the War decides the fate of Brazil and of foreign capital invested in the country. However, the adoption of North American policies designed to promote better feelings with South America and to ameliorate adverse foreign exchange conditions existing in most South American countries would help Brazil back on her feet.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 217

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By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT
General Manager

Toronto, 7th March 1941

PENMANS LIMITED

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Montreal,
March 17, 1941

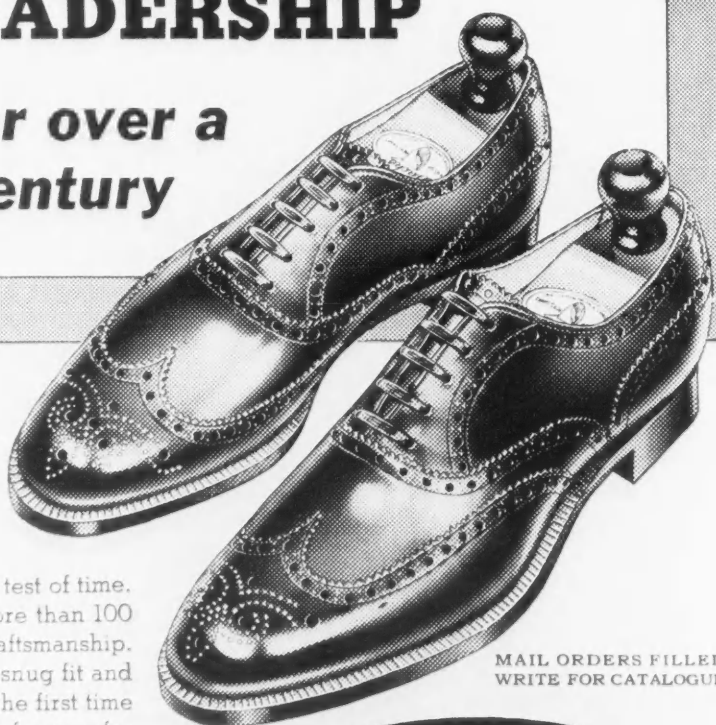
C. B. ROBINSON
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BASE FOR ADVANCE BEING LAID

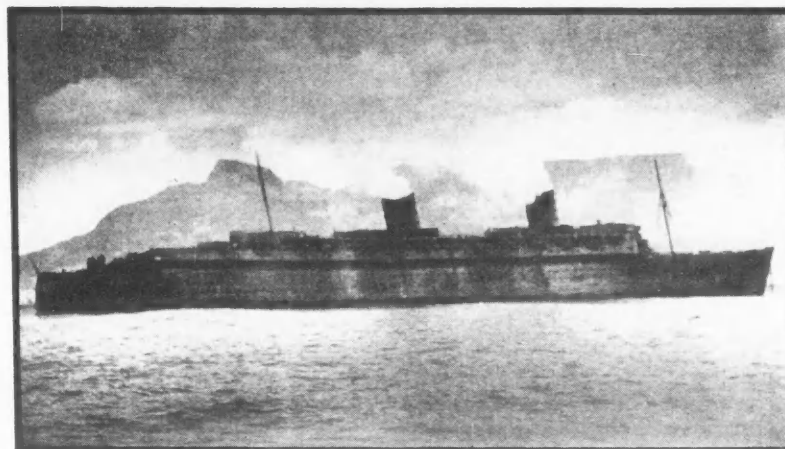
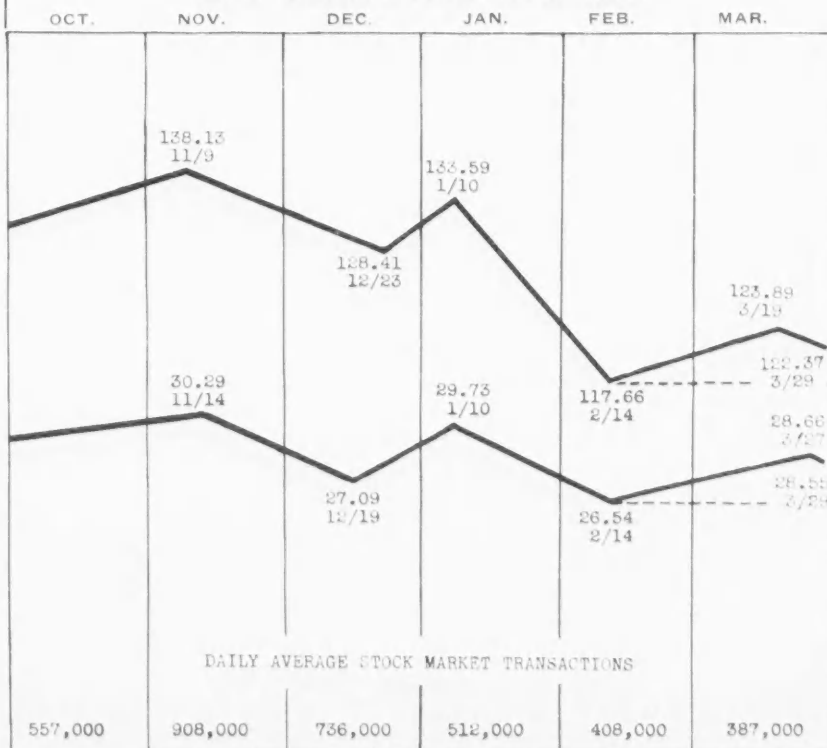
In the current instance, dullness is putting in its appearance at a time when business is yet in the early stages of a considerable expansion, as indicated both by the needs of the defense program and by increased consumer buying that this defense activity will engender. Furthermore, the New York stock market, as indicated in the chart illustrating the cyclical movement, is not in any broad top area but, to the contrary, is near the bottom level of a decline that was initiated some eighteen months back.

In summary, the current dull period carries the suggestion that a base for eventual broad advance is being laid. This viewpoint, if correct, does not imply further testing of last year's low point, or even a moderate penetration of such low point, as impossible. It does suggest, however, that accumulation of selected stocks, during periods of market weakness, will prove to have been sound procedure. When issues like duPont, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Union Carbide, to mention a few instances, can be purchased to yield 5% or more, as now or has recently prevailed, the market, on any reasonable criterion, would seem in a broad purchasing range.

DECLINE NOT YET FINISHED?

Technically speaking, the market is in an initial rally from the February lows and, even though this rally may carry further, has not yet demonstrated that the testing decline of January and February has ended. Such ending would be indicated by a setback here carrying both averages toward but not under February lows, and a succeeding rally in which both averages attained new high ground above the current rally peaks. Conversely, a close in both the Dow-Jones rails and industrials at or under 25.53 and 116.65 would suggest a return to or under the 1940 bottoms.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



The "Queen Mary" as she appeared in war paint recently in Cape Town, South Africa. She made the trip from New York without armed escort.

CANADIAN SECURITIES

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER
MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1901
15 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

NEW YORK
LONDON
ENGLAND

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers.

15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO

THE DOMINION SECURITY! LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY



The symbol of service and
shield of protection respected
by policy-holders.

ESTABLISHED 1889 — HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO — ONTARIO

THE UNION FIRE, ACCIDENT & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE

Established in 1828

OPERATED IN CANADA BY CANADIANS

Total assets as at 31st Dec., 1939	\$25,876,242
Total surplus, Dec. 1939	7,508,141
Assets in Canada as at 31st Dec. 1940	736,087
Surplus to policyholders in Canada	361,785

Deposit with the Federal Government at Ottawa consisting entirely of the highest grade of Canadian Securities is \$608,833; this being \$172,556 in excess of the Statutory requirements.

In the United States its Assets as at the 31st Dec., 1940 were \$1,617,888, and the surplus to policyholders \$977,360.

ABSOLUTELY SECURE—Reinsurances over its own retention are ceded to a group of four strong companies fully licensed in Ottawa, two of which are purely Canadian and two American reinsurers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA 465 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL
Manager for Canada J. F. A. GAGNON Secretary S. F. LERICHÉ

ONTARIO BRANCH 907 EXCELSIOR LIFE BLDG., TORONTO
Manager JAMES PRESTON Inspectors W. E. A. JOHNSON & A. B. McDONALD

GUNNAR GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 8

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company payable May 1, 1941, to shareholders of record April 15, 1941.

By order of the Board.

B. F. KEARNS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, March 29, 1941.

AGENTS will find the
"South British"
licensed for a wide range
of classes of insurance.

Applications for Agencies
solicited



SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office for Canada, 1400 Metropolitan Building
TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada



MONARCH
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY
A PROGRESSIVE
CANADIAN COMPANY

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS, \$8,137,193.50

A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agent

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NEW YORK CITY

RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

H. A. JOSELIN, MANAGER FOR CANADA—TORONTO

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OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG

ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd. HALIFAX, N.S.

FRANK R. and GEO. E. FAIRWEATHER, LTD., SAINT JOHN, N.B.

TORONTO GENERAL AGENTS

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED
LUMBERMENS MUTUAL
VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent
CONCOURSE BUILDING
TORONTO
"World's Greatest Automobile Mutual"

Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company

1940

ANOTHER YEAR OF PROGRESS

Assets (Book Value)	\$ 2,501,197.09
Capital Stock (Paid-Up)	210,925.00
Surplus	1,855,629.55
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders	2,066,554.55
Government Deposit	1,058,663.33
Income	1,095,450.45
Insurance in force	88,102,444.00

Hon. Alfred Leduc, President
L. A. St-Germain, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE—ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.

Branches and General Agents

Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver Saint John Montreal

ABOUT INSURANCE

Growth of Insurance Business in Wartime

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Insurance is a big business in Canada, and continues to expand in volume in accordance with the growing needs of the people for its protection. For instance, Canadians last year increased the amount of their fire insurance with Dominion registered companies by no less a sum than \$559,587,850.

Although the figures showing the large amount of life insurance in force in Canada are given more publicity, it is worth noting that, whereas the life insurance in force at the end of 1940 totalled \$6,975,318,346, the fire insurance in force amounted to \$10,759,934,401.

DURING the war year of 1940 the business of insurance in its various branches continued to enjoy steady and healthy growth in Canada, as shown by the advance figures of the past year's operations of Dominion registered companies recently released by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa.

In the case of fire insurance, the total of the net premiums written in the Dominion last year by these companies was \$41,947,268, as compared with \$40,984,276 in 1939. Of the 1940 total, the Canadian companies wrote \$10,010,887; the British companies, \$15,350,818; while the United States and other companies wrote \$16,585,563.

With respect to the losses of the year, the total of the net losses incurred by these companies was \$15,409,613, as against \$15,738,902 in 1939. The net amount of the losses incurred by the Canadian companies was \$3,449,682; by the British companies, \$5,448,087; and by the United States and other companies, \$6,471,844.

Total \$12 Billions

In all, there were 276 companies registered at Ottawa in 1940 for the transaction of fire insurance in this country, and at the end of the year the total net amount of their insurance in force in Canada was \$10,759,934,401, as compared with \$10,200,346,551 at the end of the previous year.

Of the 1940 total, the 56 Canadian companies had \$2,318,969,609; the 71 British companies, \$4,189,150,740; and the 149 United States and other companies, \$4,251,814,052. Altogether, the gross amount of the fire insurance policies new and renewed of these companies in Canada last year was \$12,103,679,434, distributed among the companies as follows: Canadian, \$2,514,611,330; British, \$4,900,527,975; United States and other, \$4,688,540,129.

With regard to the volume of business transacted by these companies in the different Provinces during 1940, an increase was effected in all of them except Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. In Alberta the net premiums written were \$2,725,840, as compared with \$2,739,843 in 1939. In Alberta, of course, the companies are faced with the competition of the fire insurance office established by the Social Credit Government of Premier Aberhart now in power in that Province. What the result of this experiment by the Province in the fire insurance business will be it is impossible to foretell, but to those familiar with what happened to holders of Alberta Government bonds in the not distant past it is unlikely that Alberta Government fire insurance policies will make a strong appeal. In business and financial circles at least, the memory of those Alberta bonds is likely to linger long.

Results Favorable

In Saskatchewan the net premiums written by these companies in 1940 totalled \$2,541,664, as compared with \$2,561,290 in the previous year. In New Brunswick the net premiums written amounted to \$1,624,779, as against \$1,687,170 in 1939.

In Ontario, which naturally purchases the largest amount of fire insurance of any Province, the net premiums written in 1940 totalled \$15,434,793, as compared with \$15,342,274 in the previous year. In Quebec, which comes next, the net premiums written last year amounted to \$11,485,592, as against \$10,983,001 in 1939.

Next comes British Columbia, in which the net premiums written last year amounted to \$3,868,321, as compared with \$3,865,644 in 1939. Next is Manitoba, in which the net premiums written in 1940 were \$2,871,790, as against \$2,712,493 in the previous year. Then Nova Scotia, with \$1,964,471 in net premiums for 1940,

as compared with \$1,821,102 for 1939, and, last, Prince Edward Island, with net premiums of \$265,907 in 1940 as against \$239,303 for 1939.

With regard to the losses incurred in the various Provinces last year by these companies and the ratio of losses incurred to the net premiums written, it is plain that the losses in all the Provinces were moderate and that the underwriting results were favorable.

In Ontario, the net losses incurred last year were \$5,583,290, a loss ratio of 36.17 per cent, as compared with a loss ratio of 32.00 per cent in 1939. In Quebec, the net losses incurred were \$5,017,654, a loss ratio of 43.69 per cent, as against a loss ratio of 56.57 per cent in the previous year.

In Alberta, the net losses incurred in 1940 amounted to \$1,069,940, a loss ratio of 39.25 per cent, as compared with a loss ratio of 27.95 per cent in the previous year. In British Columbia, the net losses incurred last year were \$1,066,382, a loss ratio of 27.57 per cent, as against a loss ratio of 27.45 per cent in 1939. In Nova Scotia, the net losses incurred were \$915,463, a loss ratio of 46.60 per cent, as compared with a loss ratio of 55.61 per cent in 1939.

Average Ratio 37.32%

In Manitoba, the net losses incurred last year were \$887,627, a loss ratio of 30.91 per cent, as against a loss ratio of 24.93 per cent in 1939. In New Brunswick, the net losses incurred were \$646,051, a loss ratio of 39.76 per cent, as compared with a loss ratio of 46.23 per cent in 1939. In Saskatchewan, the net losses incurred were \$638,190, a loss ratio of 25.11 per cent, as against 21.78 per cent in 1939. In Prince Edward Island, the net losses incurred were \$68,580, a loss ratio of 25.79 per cent, as compared with 26.53 per cent in 1939.

Altogether, the total of the net premiums written (registered reinsur-

ance deducted) by these companies throughout the whole of Canada in 1940 amounted to \$42,897,892, while the total of the net losses incurred by them in this country last year was \$15,937,912, a loss ratio of 37.15 per cent, as compared with a loss ratio of 38.46 per cent in 1939; 40.96 per cent in 1938; 34.90 per cent in 1937; and 35.05 per cent in 1936. Thus the average ratio of losses incurred to net premiums written for the five years, 1936 to 1940, inclusive, was 37.32 per cent.

From the foregoing, it is quite evident that the underwriting results of the fire insurance business in Canada during the past five years have been exceptionally favorable, and that in consequence the regularly licensed companies operating under Dominion Government supervision have been placed in an especially strong business and financial position to stand any strain, however severe, which may be put upon them as a result of the war operations or which they may have to meet in the ordinary course of business.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would appreciate it very much if you would clear up the following points for me.

As I understand it all Canadian

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO



NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1797

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, TORONTO

E. M. WHITLEY, General Manager for Canada
F. W. LAMONT and C. C. PAULL, Assistant Managers

An Institution like the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society that has grown constantly stronger and more popular for over 100 years is good for another hundred years — and more.



THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM

President

A. W. EASTMAIRE

Managing Director

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

STANDS FOR SERVICE

"Service," to the policyholders of a health and accident insurance organization, means complete protection and prompt settlement of claims. Mutual Benefit's regular sickness and accident contracts give "One Day to Lifetime Protection," and "99% of all claims are serviced same day proofs received."

Adelaide 5268

MUTUAL BENEFIT
HEALTH AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
TORONTO
34 KING ST. EAST



TAKING IT IN OUR STRIDE

Life Insurance Companies will at any time pay the cash surrender value of a policy on application even though the premiums are in default. Some United States companies doing business in Canada have a clause which states that should the premium go into default application for cash surrender value must be made within three months otherwise the policy automatically changes to paid up term insurance and it is no longer possible to surrender the policy for cash.

1. Are these American companies required to conform to Canadian laws in order to operate in Canada?
2. If so does this Canadian law permit them to refuse to surrender the policy for cash and if a company should so refuse, would the law operate even though the policy stated otherwise?
3. Is an assignee for value in the same position as the assured, especially as to surrendering the policy for value after premiums are in default?
4. Where a policy refers to full reserve value is this the same as cash surrender value or approximately so? If not, what would the difference or ratio of difference be?

W. E. R., Toronto, Ont.

Under Ontario insurance law, to which all companies, Canadian, British, United States and other foreign companies doing business in the Province must conform, every policy of life insurance must indicate the amount (if any) of cash surrender or loan value and the options (if any) of the insured as to paid up or extended insurance respectively provided by the policy.

No term or condition of a policy which is not set out in full in the policy or in a document or documents in writing attached to it when issued is valid, but this does not apply to an alteration or modification of the contract agreed upon in writing by the insurer and the insured after the issue of the policy.

Every form of policy contract, before being issued in Ontario, must be approved by the Superintendent of Insurance, so it may be taken for granted that all policies issued in Ontario by regularly licensed companies are in conformity with the law of the Province.

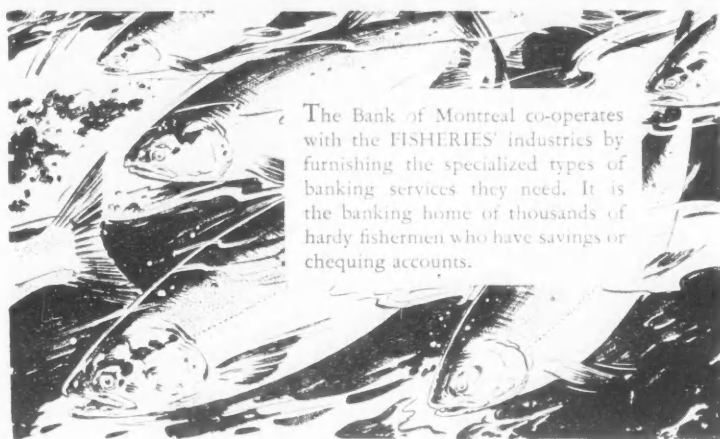
An assignee for value is bound by the terms of the contract as to surrender value, extended insurance, automatic non-forfeiture, etc., the same as the insured.

If there is a clause in the policy which provides that, in case of default in the payment of premiums and application for the cash surrender value is not made within three months, the contract changes automatically into one for paid up term insurance, this clause is binding, and it is no longer possible to surrender the policy for cash. As the insured is given three months in which to decide whether he wants the cash surrender value, a premium loan or extended term insurance, no hardship is involved. What will happen if he takes no action in the matter is clearly stated in the contract.

In the case of policies containing the automatic premium loan provision, when default occurs and no

action is taken by the policyholder, a premium loan is placed against the policy for the amount due, interest at a stipulated rate being charged on the loan, and the policy is thus kept in force as long as the indebtedness does not exceed the cash surrender value of the policy. Any cash surrender value in excess of the existing indebtedness may be withdrawn by the insured at any time.

Full reserve value is the full amount of the reserve held by the company against the policy, while the cash surrender value is the amount allowed by the company on surrender of the policy. As a rule, the full reserve value is not allowed as a cash surrender value until the policy has been in force for at least ten years, and generally for twenty years, a surrender charge being made if the policy is surrendered before then. In some cases a surrender charge is made no matter how long the policy has been in force.



The Bank of Montreal co-operates with the FISHERIES' industries by furnishing the specialized types of banking services they need. It is the banking home of thousands of hardy fishermen who have savings or chequing accounts.

Serving Canadians and their industries in every section of the community, we invite you to discuss YOUR banking requirements with us.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

Modern, Experienced Banking Service...the Outcome of 125 Years' Successful Operation

— Serving Canada for Over Half a Century —

Automobile Insurance

Our Agents and Policyholders appreciate our continent-wide Claims Service.

Consult any agent of

The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1887

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

An Outstanding Record

Combined Statement as of December 31, 1940

ASSETS	
Cash in Offices and Banks	\$ 2,313,912.11
Bonds (Amortized)	
Government	\$8,142,799.43
State and Municipal	2,141,719.49
Public Utility	980,832.87
Railroad	845,846.95
Industrial and Miscellaneous	17,029.25
Real Estate	12,128,227.99
First Mortgages	494,181.76
Interest Accrued	7,704.00
Premiums in Course of Collection	72,335.24
Due from Reinsuring Companies	833,474.34
	29,982.95
TOTAL	\$15,879,818.39
LIABILITIES	
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	\$ 8,700,001.12
Reserve for Losses	532,545.53
Reserve for Taxes	233,443.95
Reserve for Other Liabilities	75,348.85
Reserve for Dividends Declared But Not Yet Due	459,162.63
Contingency Reserve	730,000.00
Guaranty Fund	
Surplus	\$ 400,000.00
Surplus to Policyholders	4,749,316.31
TOTAL	\$15,879,818.39
Net Premiums Received Since Organization	\$143,229,460.08
Net Losses Paid	45,134,697.92
Net Dividends Paid	51,665,927.28
Current Saving on Business Properties, Dwelling and Household Goods— Automobile Up To 40% on the Premium Dollar	

FEDERATED HARDWARE MUTUALS

Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Stevens Point, Wisconsin
Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Owatonna, Minnesota

Eastern Office:
Prudential House
Toronto, Ontario

F. B. DALGLEISH
Chief Agent

Western Office:
Montreal Trust Bldg.
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Robert Lynch Stirling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

FIRE INSURANCE WITH Dividends YEAR AFTER YEAR

Under the Northwestern Mutual plan, dividends paid policyholders in 1940 totaled \$1,463,589. Since organization over \$27,900,000 has been returned to policyholders.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - VANCOUVER

The WAWANESA Mutual Insurance Company

ORGANIZED IN 1896—

Assets \$2,894,436.70
Surplus 1,513,855.65
Dom. Gov't Deposit 1,041,353.86

Write for Financial Statement—

Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.

Eastern Office—TORONTO, Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton

—2000 Agents across Canada—



ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

HUDSON Bay Mining & Smelting Company was the second largest zinc producing enterprise in Canada during 1940, the third largest copper producer in the dominion, also the third largest silver producer and the seventh largest gold producer in Canada. Sales of metal during 1940 averaged very close to \$1,500,000 every thirty days, for a total of \$17,557,572. Taxes rose from \$980,000 in 1939 to some \$2,000,000 in 1940. Despite this the enterprise showed a net profit of \$5,515,946 for the year.

Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines operated at a loss of \$1.37 on each ton of ore milled during 1940. The mill handled 50,437 tons of ore during the year and the operating loss was \$69,053. The net loss was \$129,297.

Sherritt Gordon Mines has launched out upon a particularly deep exploration program. Diamond

What the Mines Are Doing

BY J. A. McRAE

drill holes are to be driven more than one-half mile in depth. This plan follows upon the favorable developments in 1940 which revealed the direction of the dip of main orebodies. One of these great bodies has a known length of 7,000 ft. while a second deposit has a known length of some 4,000 ft.

Beattie Gold Mines treated 629,920 tons of ore during 1940 for a new high record. Output of gold was also a record at \$2,754,916. Operating profit was \$1,316,156. Reserve for depreciation was \$325,602 and with \$276,465 as provision for taxes, the net profit for the year was \$723,220. Ore reserves are estimated at 4,243,520 tons. The property embraces a

total porphyry length of nearly three miles. So far, only a fraction of this has been explored. The affairs of the company have finally reached a favorable stage where more attention will now be paid toward exploration of the potentially favorable zone.

Moneta Porcupine Mines will pay a dividend of three cents per share on April 16.

Howey Gold Mines, the lowest grade gold producing mine in Canada, operated on ore that yielded an average of just \$1.74 for each ton of ore hoisted and at a cost of \$1.53 per

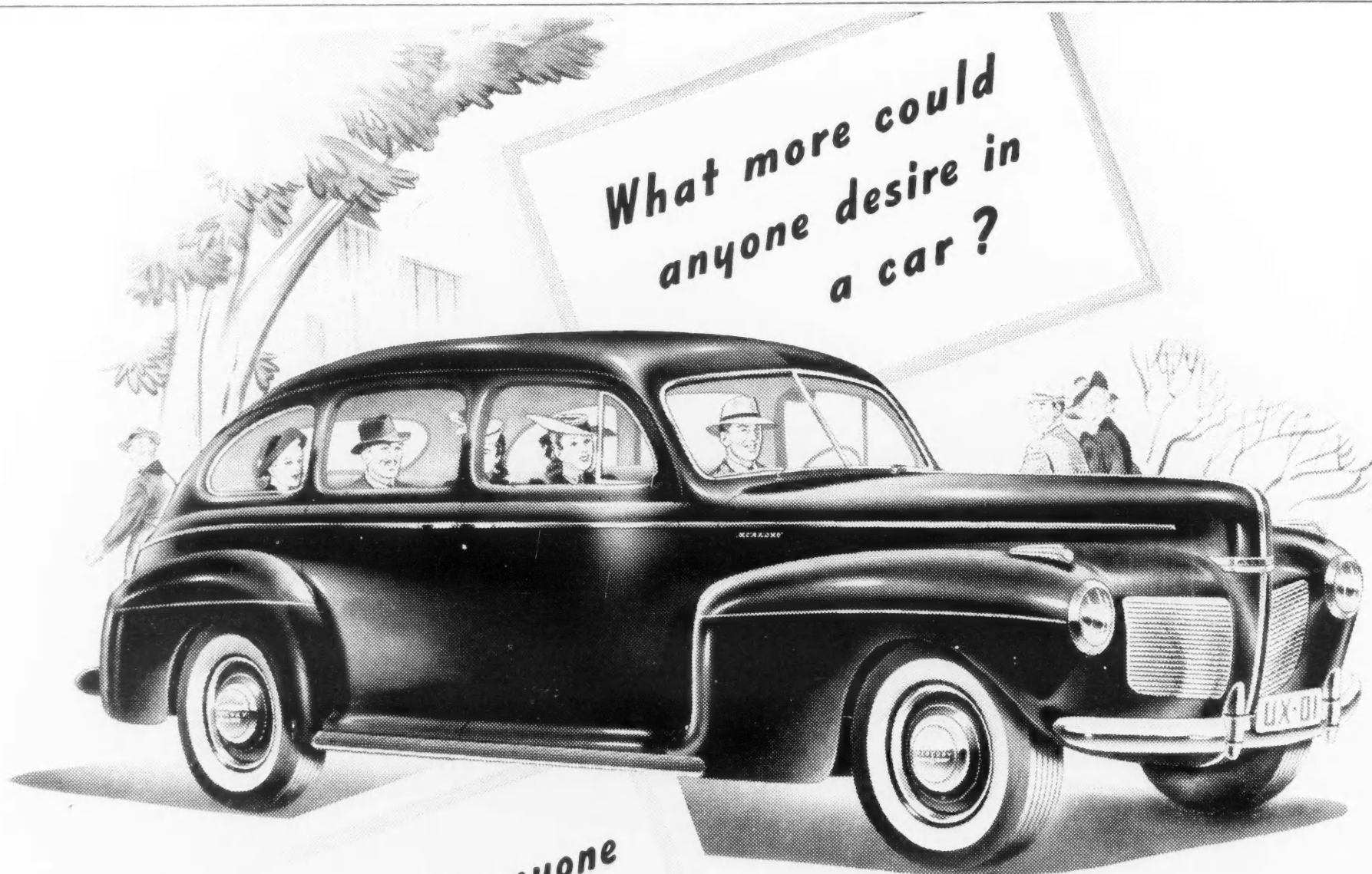
ton on each ton hoisted. Net profit for the year was \$324,070, of which \$179,451 was in the form of dividends received on stock held in other companies. Also, it is noted that whereas in 1939 a depreciation allowance of \$176,448 was made, yet in 1940 the allowance for depreciation was just \$18,723.

Siscoe Gold Mines is going ahead with construction designed to increase mill capacity to possibly 900 tons daily, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. This is intended to gear the mine for handling lower grade ore. Up to the time of writing, Siscoe has produced approximately \$20,000,000 in gold and with the ore grading over \$17 per ton in the earlier

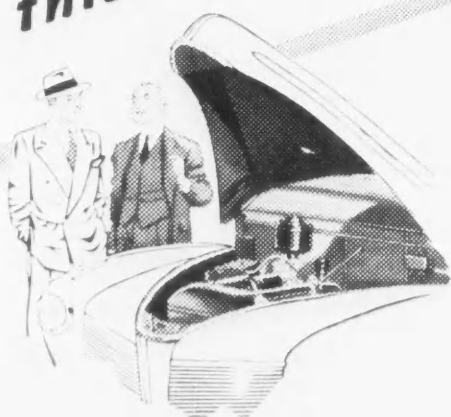
years of productivity but gradually declining to a grade of \$7 per ton in 1940. The larger mill capacity is expected to lower operating cost to a point where ore ranging from \$5 to \$7 per ton may be handled profitably.

Uchi Gold Mines is stated to have borrowed \$300,000 from J. E. Hammell with which to pay off its indebtedness to Pickle Crow Gold Mines. Uchi is still confronted with a bond issue of \$1,000,000 which falls due at the end of the current year. It is stated that Mr. Hammell will forego payments of principal and interest on his personal loan until such time as Uchi is able to take care of its bonded indebtedness.

Sigma Mines made a net profit of \$589,884 during 1940 compared with \$720,073 in 1939. Ore reserves increased 192,000 tons to 1,069,000 tons.



Where could anyone find value like this?



FOR 1941 a magnificent new Mercury 8 rides the highways. It's a big, distinguished car for people who want the best. Clean, swift streamlines take in new length and width and height. It's an unusually roomy, quiet, easy-riding car that has been built from the inside out for comfort.

You'll find this nimble Mercury the easiest handling car you've ever driven. Its size and stability hold it securely to the road. It's a car that's styled and engineered in advance of 1941 standards.

Under the Mercury's long hood is one of the most efficient engines on the road today... a powerful V-type eight. Its brilliant performance is only matched by its amazing economy records... 20 to 24 miles per gallon is the gas mileage frequently reported by Mercury owners.

With its brilliant styling, roominess, riding comfort, what more could anyone desire in a motor car? With its moderate first cost and amazing records of economy, where could anyone find value like this?

\$40 a month with a reasonable down-payment buys any new Mercury 8. See your Ford-Mercury dealer today.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



MERCURY 8